

FRANCE STIRRED
BY UNITED STATES'
ATTITUDE ON DEBTS

Passage of Refunding Bill in
America Raises Protest—
France Owes More Than
She Receives From Germany

PARIS, Feb. 6 (Special Cable)—The passage in America of the refunding bill, a measure that demands reimbursements of allied debts in 25 years, with 1,500,000,000 francs annually payable in interest by France, naturally causes immense emotion. It is regarded as one form of economic isolation, a condition with which France is already menaced. While France must pay 38,000,000,000 marks, J. M. Keynes and his school are urging that Germany should pay only 18,000,000,000 marks to France. Thus France owes double what she will receive. Protests abound and German propaganda is blamed for the measure.

The recovery of France is as necessary to a return to European equilibrium as the recovery of Germany. The common character of the war is recalled. It is urged that it is particularly unfair to request payment for material originally intended for American troops, but diverted to French troops because it was judged that, while awaiting American assistance, France could make better use of the equipment. Sacrifices have chiefly been demanded of France and not of Germany. A sense of disillusionment is manifested.

Some journalists point out the effect the discussions of the Allies have made on the United States. It is obvious that the action in Europe is regarded as the cause of the American attitude. England and France especially should show themselves in agreement at Washington and in European conferences. The partial failure of the Washington Conference is considered as one reason for this movement.

Paris, Feb. 6.—(By The Associated Press)—The comment on the refunding scheme is mostly moderate, but there is a tinge of bitterness.

"It is a hard blow," says L'Intransigeant, "Bismarck, born of German propaganda since the beginning of the Washington Conference, has done its work."

L'Humanite Libre says: "When we demand a few of the millions due us, the Americans, influenced by propaganda, accuse us of black meanness toward good Germany; and if we are in a hurry to repay the billions inscribed on our debt as counter-parts to munitions and provisions used at the front, we are no more than beggars, without dignity, and without right."

M. Lameray, Senator from Martinique, asks in L'Echo: "Has Schy-



Dr. B. T. C. Loder

President of International Court of Justice

INTERNATIONAL COURT
PLANS FOR DELIBERATIONS

THE HAGUE, Feb. 6 (By The Associated Press)—The International Court of Justice, which began its formal organization as a working body last week by the election of B. T. C. Loder of Holland as its president, met again today and discussed details of procedure in its various functions, including the formation of sub-committees for dealing with litigious questions requiring special technical treatment.

The meetings of the court will be continued daily for the time being. At its last session the court discussed the question of social precedence of the judges, and this was left to the League of Nations to ascertain

lock passed to the other side of the Atlantic." Apropos of a suggestion said to have been made in the American press that France, if she cannot pay cash, should cede the French West Indies to the United States, Senator Lameray says: "The Antilles may be wrested from France by violence as were Alsace and Lorraine, but they are not for sale and will not be voluntarily ceded."

Bon Sol notes that all hope of financial aid from the United States has vanished. The Journal des Debats thinks Germany's success with propaganda in the United States will turn against her. Mr. Bainville, editorial writer for La Liberté attributes the present attitude of the United States to complete ignorance of the masses of European questions and to the necessities of party politics in the interior of the United States.

Excavations Expected to Light
Up Lost Chapter in History

University of Chicago Professor Tells of Plans for Expedition
to Explore Armageddon Ruins in Palestine.

CHICAGO (Special)—The ruins of the city of Armageddon in Palestine probably will be one of the richest mines of ancient records ever uncovered, according to Prof. J. H. Breasted of the University of Chicago, prominent Egyptologist. Professor Breasted gave out his plans for the excavation of the ruins preliminary to the excavations to be made by the Oriental Institute of the university.

"Armageddon has not been explored, except for some tentative excavations made before the world war by a German architect, named Schumacher," said Professor Breasted. "The city was the scene of so many battles that it is probable that in its ruins records and treasures will be found that will throw light on the great lost chapter in the history of man, Armageddon, as we call by a Greek corruption the ancient city of Megiddo, the most fascinating of the ancient cities that remain unexplored."

The archaeological expedition planned by the University of Chicago for the complete exploration of Armageddon may not set out this year, according to Professor Breasted, because of lack of funds. Half the necessary amount has been deposited by John D. Rockefeller Jr., but the rest is coming in slowly.

Proof of the riches of the region in archaeological material has just been given by the expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania. Excavations directed by Clarence Fisher, the chief of the expedition, recently unearthed a few miles from Armageddon a stone

pillar carved all over with hieroglyphics. Professor Breasted has just received a photograph of this great find, which has not yet been deciphered.

One of the most important gatherings of Orientalists that has taken place will come together in Paris this summer at the official celebration by the French Government of the centenary of the discovery by Champollion of the key to hieroglyphics. Professor Breasted will go at once to Paris at the close of the university year to take part in the centenary. The latest unpublished results of research by Orientalists will be given at the celebration. The savants who will take part shrug their shoulders at the Egyptian "Book of the Dead" as a comparatively modern publication.

"Recently deciphered texts antedate this book by thousands of years," said Professor Breasted. "We have records now that date back perhaps earlier than 4000 B. C. These are the records that disclose to us the beginnings of the feeling of moral responsibility in man. Collating and deciphering of these records are going forward now at a rate never attempted before."

From the Champollion centennial Professor Breasted will go to Egypt to spend the months of the rainy season in translating texts with the assistance of Prof. Pierre Lacau, director-general of the French Department of Egyptology, and Allan H. Gardiner, the distinguished English Orientalist. As soon as the rains cease Professor Breasted will go to Armageddon.

from the various countries from which the judges come.

A letter was also made public from the Commission of International Justice and Good Will of the Churches of Christ in America, expressing "the gratification which millions of Americans feel in the creation of this new instrument of justice, in which we see the promise of larger, truer righteousness among men than hitherto has been possible."

The court has approved the form of oath to be taken by its judges. It reads:

"I solemnly declare that I will exercise my powers and duties honorably, faithfully, impartially and conscientiously."

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STRIKING MINERS
IN SOUTH AFRICA
URGE A REPUBLIC

Pass Resolution Asking Members
of Parliament to Proclaim
Provisional Government—
Disorders in Mining District

LONDON, Feb. 6 (By The Associated Press)—Striking South African mine workers meeting Sunday passed a resolution asking members of Parliament now in Pretoria to proclaim a provisional government and declare a republic, according to dispatches today to the Exchange Telegraph Company and the Central News from Johannesburg. The resolution was passed at a large meeting amid enthusiastic cheering.

Reuter's Johannesburg correspondent details various disorders. Several isolated attempts have been made in the last few days to wreck railway lines, and a concerted attack was made on Saturday on the mine telephones, which was frustrated by the police.

At a mass meeting held in the town hall the chairman intimated that despite the negotiations in progress with Premier Smuts, all the strikers must obey orders and "pull out" all strike breakers. Another speaker warned the officials who are working the essential services that they would be "pulled out" Monday.

A Pretoria dispatch states that Premier Smuts, with F. S. Malan, the Minister of Mines and Industries, is conferring with deputations of the industrial federation and the Chamber of Mines in an attempt to reach a settlement of the Labor dispute which has tied up the Rand gold mining district for the better part of a month.

The strike on the Rand is an economic one, but it also involves the question of racial equality. The cost of producing gold exceeds its value. To reduce mining costs, the mine owners consider wages must come down and, if possible, colored workmen be permitted to engage in skilled tasks, from which they are excluded at present. These claims are opposed by the miners' leaders, who maintain that the present wage standard should be maintained and in some cases raised.

CARDINAL RATTI
IS ELECTED POPE

ROME, Feb. 6 (By The Associated Press)—Cardinal Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, was elected Pope, in succession to Benedict XV, this morning. He has taken the name of Pius XI.

The new Pope was one of the latest cardinals created by Benedict. Only six months have passed since he succeeded Cardinal Ferrari as Archbishop of Milan. He has been one of the strongest supporters of Benedict's policy of reconciliation between the Vatican and the Vatican. For several years he was papal nuncio in Poland, where his discharge of important ecclesiastical functions when the Polish question became acute earned for him the esteem of Benedict XV and the gratitude of Vatican authorities. A native Desio, Italy, he was for many years librarian of the Ambrosian Library and archivist at the Vatican. In this position he remained until the new republic of Poland established official diplomatic relations with the Vatican, at which time Ratti was appointed Archbishop and was assigned to Poland as the representative of the Holy See.

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TREATIES SIGNED AS ARMS
CONFERENCE FORMALLY ENDS

President Sees New Hope for All

AGAIN, gentlemen of the Conference, congratulations and the gratitude of the United States. To Belgium, to the British Empire, to China, to France, to Italy, to Japan, to the Netherlands, and to Portugal—I can wish no more than the same feeling which we experience, of honorable and honored contribution to happy human advancement, and a new sense of security in the righteous pursuits of peace and all attending good fortune.

Not all the world is yet tranquilized. But here is the example, to imbue with new hope all who dwell in apprehension. At this table came understanding, and understanding brands armed conflict as abominable in the eyes of enlightened civilization.

I once believed in armed preparedness. I advocated it. But I have come now to believe there is better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it. And justice is better served in conferences of peace than in conflicts at arms.—PRESIDENT HARDING

PRESIDENT HARDING GIVES
ARMS CONFERENCE PRAISE

Text of American Executive's Address at Concluding
Session of Armament Delegates—Offers Thanks to
American Nation and Extends Congratulations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—(By The Associated Press)—The address made by President Harding at the concluding session today of the Armament Conference is as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and members of the Conference: "Nearly three months ago it was my privilege to utter to you sincerest words of welcome to the capital of our Republic, to suggest the spirit in which you were invited, and to intimate the atmosphere in which you were asked to confer. In a very general way, perhaps, I ventured to express a hope for the things toward which our aspirations led us.

"Today it is my greater privilege, and even greater pleasure to come to make acknowledgment. It is one of the supreme compensations of life to contemplate a worth-while accomplishment. "It cannot be other than seemly for me, as the only chief of government so circumstanced as to be able to address the Conference, to speak congratulations, and to offer the thanks of our nation, our people, perhaps I dare venture to utter them for the world. My own gratification is beyond my capacity to express.

Beginning of New Epoch "This Conference has wrought a truly great achievement. It is hazardous some times to speak in superlatives, and I will be restrained, but I will say, with every confidence, that the faith plighted here today, kept in national honor, will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress.

"Stripped to the simplest fact, what is the spectacle which has inspired a new hope for the world? Gathered about this table, nine great nations of the earth—not all, to be sure, but those most directly concerned with the problems at hand—have met and have conferred on questions of great import and common concern, on problems menacing their peaceful relationship, on burdens threatening a common peril. In the revealing light of the public opinion of the world, without surrender of sovereignty, without impaired nationality or affronted national pride, a solution has been found in unanimity, and today's adjournment is marked by resolving in the things accomplished. If the world has hungered for new assurance it may feast at the banquet which the Conference has spread.

World Opinion Expressed

I am sure the people of the United States are supremely gratified, and yet there is scant appreciation how marvelously you have wrought. When the days were dragging and agreements were delayed, when there were obstacles within and hindrances without, few stopped to realize that here was a conference of sovereign powers where only unanimous agreement could be made the rule. Majorities could not decide without impugning national rights. There were no victors to command, no vanquished to yield. All had voluntarily to agree in translating the conscience of our civilization and give concrete expression to world opinion.

And you have agreed in spite of all difficulties, and the agreements are proclaimed to the world. No new standards of national honor have been set, but the indictments of national dishonor have been drawn, and the world is ready to proclaim the odiousness of perfidy or infamy. It is not pretended that the pursuit of peace and the limitations of armament are new concepts, or that the Conference is a new conception either in settlement of war or in writing the conscience of international relationship. Indeed, it is not new to have met in the realization of war's supreme

penalties. The Hague conventions are examples of the one, the conferences of Vienna, of Berlin, of Versailles are standing instances of the others.

The Hague conventions were defeated by the antagonism of one strong power whose indisposition to cooperate and sustain led it to one of the supreme tragedies which have come to national eminence. Vienna and Berlin sought peace founded on the injustices of war and sowed the seeds of future conflict, and hatred was armed where conference was stifled.

Meeting Place Auspicious It is fair to say that human progress, the grown intimacy of international relationship, developed communication and transportation, attended by a directing world opinion, have set the stage more favorably for deliberation and action. The resolution which have made a just peace, in righteous relationship, its own best guaranty.

It has been the fortune of this conference to sit in a day far enough removed from war's bitterness, yet near enough to war's horrors, to gain the benefit of both the hatred of war and the yearning for peace. Too often, heretofore, the desperate following such gatherings have been marked by the difficult undoing of their decisions. But your achievement is supreme because no seed of conflict has been sown, no reaction in regret or resentment ever can justify resort to arms.

It little matters what we appraise as an outstanding accomplishment. Any one of them alone would have

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SENATE RATIFICATION OF
TREATIES SEEMS ASSURED

All Possible Opposition Accounted for, Leaders Say, and
Not One of Agreements in Danger—Solid Coalition
Expected to Approve Work of Arms Conference

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (Special)—When Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, pronounced the "Conference adjourned sine die," the curtain fell in Continental Hall and the scene changed to the Senate of the United States, where the epilogue of the Conference will be enacted.

President Harding is expected to submit the treaties to the Senate not later than Thursday of this week and Republican leaders canvassed today as to the prospects for ratification declared unhesitatingly that neither the departing delegates nor the American people need harbor apprehension that the work of the Conference is in any danger from Senatorial irreconcilability.

Not one of the eight treaties which will go to the Senate is in serious danger. Debate and opposition there will be, but when all the possible opposition is accounted for, the Administration leaders feel assured, not more than five or six Republican senators are likely to oppose ratification of any of the compacts. Unless the Democratic opposition gains impetus from factors that are not yet apparent, there is every indication that a solid position of about 80 senators will ratify the work of the Conference.

The American delegation will hold one more meeting before its work is concluded as a delegation. At this meeting a formal report will be made and presented to President Harding.

Achievements for World Peace
Reviewed by President in
His Valedictory—All Doubts
as to Success Are Removed

Final Act in Continental Hall
Witnessed by Distinguished
Assemblage Representing
Many Different Countries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (Special)—With simple impressiveness the last act of the Conference on Limitation of Armament was performed today in Continental Hall in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. All doubts as to the success of the Conference, which has held the center of the stage in Washington and practically that of the world for three months, were dissipated by the presence of tangible proofs in the form of treaties changing the course of world events, establishing new policies, guaranteeing the essential opportunities for peace and progress to the Far East and lightening the burdens of stricken Europe so that prosperity may be reestablished within its boundaries.

The work had been completed on Saturday. Today the outward and visible sign was given in the signing of the treaties agreed upon by the several powers affected by them. It was this event that brought to the doors of the D. A. R. building at an early hour throngs hoping for an opportunity to witness this final act. Fortunate persons with blue tickets were admitted as rapidly as the doorkeepers could let them in. Others pressed as close as possible in a vain effort to get by the portals without the necessary credentials. Every seat was occupied before the hour set for the ceremonies and men and women who through influence or connection had gained admission but had no seats stood at the rear and sides of the hall. In the boxes on one side were Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Hughes and other American women of prominence, and on the other the wives of the foreign delegates.

Scene Within the Hall

Not since the opening session had so many members of the Senate been in the seats assigned them. No member of the lower house apparently missed his opportunity to be present. These were in the galleries, as were many representatives of the diplomatic corps and their families. The press filled the rows of seats assigned them to right and left and the Washington society was represented in the seats at the back of the hall, along with officials of various ranks. All eyes were fastened on the hollow square about which the delegates ranged themselves. They came in slowly this morning, stopped at almost every step by some one who wanted to say a word of congratulation or of parting, for the British and French were to leave immediately after the session. Probably nothing was more indicative of the way that the delegates have gone along the path leading to tolerance, understanding and friendship than the camaraderie that prevails among the delegates who have been thrown together so closely for 12 weeks to wrestle with knotty problems and have permitted good judgment and good feeling to prevail. Mr. Jusserand and Lord Lee, who have tilted over Captain Castex, beamed upon each other.

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LAST SESSION OF BRITISH COALITION?

Irish Misunderstanding Provides
Fresh Ammunition for Unionist
"Die-Hards" on Eve of Re-
assembling of Parliament

WESTMINSTER, Feb. 6 (Special Cable)—Parliament reassembles on Tuesday for what is likely to be the last session of the present Coalition Government. In the last lap, of course, it will have several difficult obstacles to surmount. On the eve of the opening, another Irish misunderstanding has arisen and has provided fresh ammunition for the use of the Unionist "die-hards," whose guns seemed recently effectively spiked by the course of events.

There will be sniping from these 40 irreconcilables at questions immediately following the loyal address in response to the King's speech and it will be continued next week when the Irish bill, the principal business of the session, is taken in hand. This is the only piece of legislation to which the government is definitely committed and such is the practical unanimity for the Irish treaty that passage of the bill, which the treaty renders necessary, is expected to be speedy.

Ground to Be Covered

Foreign affairs will loom large in the coming session, especially as it is being understood among all classes that international peace and the welfare of Europe and the world at large is necessary for the continued prosperity of Great Britain.

The ground to be covered during the duration of Parliament will be indicated in the King's speech from the throne. It will review the Washington Conference, the relations between England and France, the work of the Geneva conference and conditions in India and Egypt, where the treaty of Versailles is being carried out with its doctrine of self-determination, has given British statesmen a hard problem to solve. Ireland will receive also heavy references in the speech, and reform of the House of Lords will certainly not go unnoticed.

Dissolution Date a Secret

The address replying to the King's speech will be moved in the House of Commons by Capt. D. H. Hackney, member for Chelmsford, formerly secretary to the Admiralty, and seconded by Capt. Ernest Evans, formerly the Prime Minister's private secretary. Mr. Lloyd George, Herbert Asquith and John R. Clynes are expected to speak on the first day of the sitting. The date of dissolution is a secret closely guarded in the breast of the Prime Minister, if he has yet reached a decision on the subject.

A month ago the probabilities were more definite than they are today by reason of the fact that two foreign ministers have fallen and the Geneva conference, in which British industry ultimately depends, is hanging in the balance. The war between various government departments is still going on concerning the yet unpublished report, which may itself precipitate an election through the cleavage it is forcing between the Coalition wings.

GERMAN STRIKES ARE INCREASING

Subway Employees Join Railway
Strikers and Add to Difficulties of Transportation

BERLIN, Feb. 6 (Special by wire)—A hopeful aspect of the great strikes at present paralyzing Germany, and particularly Berlin, is still, as emphasized in previous dispatches, the fact that the strikers and the working class generally maintain an attitude of admirable discipline and resolutely refuse to listen to appeals of the Communist extremists to "march against the bourgeois and capitalists." The strikes show clearly how important are the extremists in Germany, a lesson which is well worth the temporary inconvenience caused to the great mass of citizens. There is no disputing the fact that the hardships caused by the strikes, more especially that of Berlin's municipal workers, are very real. Happily, volunteer workers have taken the resumption of the water supply service, but both gas and electricity are still cut off. Moreover, the general inconvenience was increased today by the strike of subway employees.

Although no settlement of either strike seems at hand, the discussions and negotiations between the strikers and the authorities give promise of a better spirit, which is a preliminary essential for any settlement. The central committee of the German trade unions today published an appeal to the strikers to return to work and generally the Socialist press, in this respect reflecting the feelings of the working-class public, sharply criticizes the suddenness with which the strikes were proclaimed.

MAYOR OF BOSTON IS INAUGURATED

James M. Curley was inaugurated mayor of Boston yesterday, succeeding Andrew J. Peters. The inaugural ceremonies were held in the Mechanics Building on Huntington Avenue and the assembly was estimated at more than 8000 persons.

Mayor Curley promised to try to have restored to the people of Boston the 5-cent carfare. He said that street railway transportation is "as necessary as public water, sewerage, lighting and education." He further declared it his intention to instruct the corporation counsel to present to the Legislature such measures as may be necessary to provide within the present year a 5-cent fare for that part of the Boston Elevated Railway Company operating within the city limits.



Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Griffith

Conferences have been resumed at the British Premier's official residence in Downing Street, in which Southern Irish leader is participating

VIVISECTION IS DECLARED FUTILE

Charles Edward Russell Says
Medical Profession Has
Failed in Its Mission but Does
Not Want to Admit It

Vivisection was denounced as an inhuman practice which results in no medical advancement, but destroys the finer feelings, by Charles Edward Russell of Washington, in an address delivered last night in Tremont Temple before the Massachusetts Anti-Vivisection Society. Mr. Russell, who is an author, lecturer and journalist, has long been waging a relentless war against a system which he feels has absolutely no excuse for existence.

"It is possible for a man to attempt almost any sort of reform with impunity, except a reform of the medical profession," Mr. Russell declared. "But the moment he starts to voice the slightest criticism of that austere body of men he finds that he has loosed the thunders. He is declared an 'ignorant layman,' incapable of understanding the things about which he talks. The medical so-called profession is a caste which, at the slightest threat of outside interference, bands together and in one lump falls upon its would-be reformer."

Mr. Russell showed that every great reform had developed its learned opponents, who had brought together facts which they considered irrefutable to uphold their contentions. He alluded as an instance a book of some 500 pages which he had recently come across defending, in a most scholarly manner, human slavery. The most learned monk in Spain, he said, had defended the Inquisition as both legal and moral, and, in fact, necessary to the salvation of the world.

System at Fault

"The road of progress is paved with the dust of those who have been sincere, but who have been wrong," the speaker continued. "I do not oppose the doctor as a man—it is ideas, not individuals, that I fight—but I do maintain that his system is entirely at fault. Every generation of physicians has utterly damned the practices of the generation before him. And have we any reason to believe that the following generation will not as heartily condemn the present practices of medicine as physicians now scoff at the practice not so many years ago? Americans have been called—and perhaps rightly so—the most docile people on earth. But I have had occasion to know that there is a limit to their docility, and I warn the medical profession that they will not stand more than so much of interference in their homes, of telling parents what they shall and shall not do with their children, and of the other practices which mark the spread of medical control at present."

Harm to Medical Profession

"The greatest harm vivisection does, aside from the cruel sufferings of its victims, is to the medical profession itself. There was a time when the family physician was a man we were glad to see. But the doctor is becoming less and less human. Participating in and viewing tortures of the most inhuman sort is lessening his finer feelings, and killing all in him that makes for sympathy and mercy and the qualities which would make a man rely upon him. A trip to a doctor's office under present conditions is the most depressing thing a man can do; and as all healing is mental anyway, one such trip does a man more harm than all the medicine in the world can right. Sooner or later the American people are going to realize this and simply stop going to doctor's offices entirely."

"The views of physicians of the present day about man are the most discouraging which one could imagine. He is held to be absolutely nothing more than a mechanism made up of blood and bones and tissues which must be fed on serum—dead bugs—in order to be kept alive and working. In the medical world today there is no other point of view. Whereas the truth of the matter is that the life of man is spiritual, and not material. He cannot be brought down to the level of the rocks and dirt and put wholly under the subjection of matter. He is a creature of the image and likeness of his Maker, and all that is real and lasting in him is spiritual. In connection with this subject there are three propositions which I maintain are true. First, the practice

IRISH CONFERENCES AGAIN IN LONDON

Free State Representatives Meet
With British Cabinet Commit-
tee—Situation to Be Discussed
in Parliament

LONDON, Feb. 6 (By The Associated Press)—Consideration of the boundary question and other points in the Anglo-Irish Treaty was resumed at Mr. Lloyd George's official residence this forenoon. No intimation was given as to whether an agreement has been reached. The following were present:

British representatives—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir Gordon Hewart, Irish representatives—Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, Eamon J. Duggan, Kevin O'Higgins, Hugh Kennedy, Thomas Jones and Lionel Curtis.

When the conference dispersed the attitude of official quarters gave the impression that the meeting had created an atmosphere of optimism.

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to deal with the new developments in the situation in a speech in the House of Commons tomorrow. Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, has not yet had a conference with the Prime Minister.

Kansas to Revise Wages of Women

Court of Industrial Relations
Will Fix New Minimum

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 6 (Special)—The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations started hearings here today looking to a revision of minimum wage orders for Kansas women workers.

Starting at \$7 a week for telephone operators in small towns, Kansas minimum wages run up to \$11 for factory workers. According to a survey of 40 Kansas cities made by the Women's Division of the Court last year, the cost of living for a woman, based on a proposed budget, is \$16.93 a week.

Laundries, mercantile establishments, telephone exchanges and several other businesses are now affected by minimum wage orders covering hours and wage of women workers.

UNEQUAL FREIGHT RATES ADD TO STEEL PRICES IN THE WEST

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6 (Special)—Lower prices on steel products will be quoted by Milwaukee fabricators if the so-called Pittsburgh plus plan of adding freight charges to the price of the commodity is abolished, according to testimony given here today to the Federal Trade Commission when it resumed its second week of hearing of complaints of western and southern manufacturers against the practice of making them pay Pittsburgh freight tariffs on steel bought in this city.

S. H. Squier, president of the Milwaukee Electric Crane Manufacturing Company, said his company did business in many cities and that the freight rate from Pittsburgh was included in the cost of the raw material, which constituted 57 to 54 per cent of the cost of the finished product. A competitor in Alliance, O., Mr. Squier said, paid 1 1/2 cents a hundred freight for steel from Pittsburgh and 39 cents freight on his finished product to Milwaukee, laying it down here at a total freight cost of 5 1/2 cents. The Milwaukee firm had to pay 4 1/2 cents a hundred freight on its steel, although that steel might be delivered from Milwaukee.

"If we could buy steel laid down at our plant at the same price as our competitors, we could make a lower price on our product and extend our business," Mr. Squier said.

IRISH CONFERENCES AGAIN IN LONDON

Free State Representatives Meet
With British Cabinet Commit-
tee—Situation to Be Discussed
in Parliament

LONDON, Feb. 6 (By The Associated Press)—Consideration of the boundary question and other points in the Anglo-Irish Treaty was resumed at Mr. Lloyd George's official residence this forenoon. No intimation was given as to whether an agreement has been reached. The following were present:

British representatives—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir Gordon Hewart, Irish representatives—Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, Eamon J. Duggan, Kevin O'Higgins, Hugh Kennedy, Thomas Jones and Lionel Curtis.

When the conference dispersed the attitude of official quarters gave the impression that the meeting had created an atmosphere of optimism.

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to deal with the new developments in the situation in a speech in the House of Commons tomorrow. Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, has not yet had a conference with the Prime Minister.

Free State Government Losing Prestige Through Delay

LONDON, Feb. 6—Ireland's Provisional Government faces difficulties which are somewhat acute, it is declared by Dublin correspondents of newspapers here. The complexity of the situation there, owing to the boundary question, the railroad strike and the postponement of the annual convention of the Gaelic League of Ireland were discussed this morning, and some correspondents declared the provisional government would be forced to obtain endorsement from the people through a general election before it would be able to solve the problems before it.

"The country's hope today," said the correspondent of The Times, "is based upon Michael Collins' proposal for a discussion of the Constitution by the parliamentary representatives of all Ireland. The same newspaper pointed out that North Ireland would confer with the South only upon the basis of an imperial Constitution, and that one difficulty lay in the fact that nearly one-half of the southern representatives were pledged to the policies advocated by Eamon de Valera. The difficulty, he continued, might be overcome if an election should be called in southern Ireland soon, and should result in the return of a substantial majority of Free State candidates. It was said that some believed Premier Craig of Ulster might in such case agree to a conference. The necessity for an early election was constantly becoming more apparent, the newspaper asserted, as the provisional government has as yet failed to establish its authority in any striking fashion."

"Disorder and lawlessness are increasing in western and southern Ireland," the newspaper added, "and the extremists are gaining by the delay."

NEBRASKA GOVERNOR URGES GASOLINE TAX

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special)—Reduction in appropriations of nearly \$3,000,000 were recommended by Gov. S. R. McKelvie, in his message to the special session of the State Legislature, called in response to a public demand for less taxes.

The Governor proposed to substitute a gasoline tax of a cent a gallon and use the collections to carry on the state road program. Public sentiment is strongly opposed to such a tax, but the Governor told the members to disregard this because it was ill informed and the public did not know what it wants.

An investigation of charges of waste and extravagance in the federal aid road building in the State for the past three years was ordered by the House.

GROWING PROTEST AGAINST COMPULSORY VACCINATION

Strong Stand Taken Before the Massachusetts Joint Committee of Health by Supporters of Bill Which Would Make School Admission Open to All Children

Confidence that compulsory vaccination for school children will soon be a thing of the past was expressed by advocates of medical liberty at the close last yesterday afternoon of what has become the annual argument of the question before the Massachusetts Joint Committee of Public Health.

Three bills relating to compulsory vaccination were presented for consideration: the first submitted by the Medical Liberty League urging admission to the public schools, except in cases of threatened outbreaks of smallpox, of children whose parents object to having them vaccinated; the second, introduced by Dr. John W. Bartol, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, advocating the extension of compulsory vaccination to private schools; and the third, inaugurated by George W. Reed and others, asking for the elimination of the present requirement that a physician's certificate of vaccination is a prerequisite to a child's admission to the public schools.

Rutherford B. Smith, counsel for the Medical Liberty League, in opening the argument for the abolition of vaccination as compulsory in public schools, said: "This bill has nothing at all to do with the powers now vested in boards of health. It merely raises the question, 'Is it necessary as a safeguard to the State of Massachusetts that children of school age shall be vaccinated for smallpox?' We claim that it is not."

"There are only eight states in the Union at present in which such laws of compulsion are in effect; and it is true that in the remaining 40, smallpox is no more prevalent than elsewhere. It has been claimed that the congestion of Boston makes vaccination especially necessary, but Boston is the seventh city in size in the country, and one of only three of these which practice compulsory vaccination of school children."

"I do not oppose vaccines nor the development of serums and experiments with them upon those who are willing to stand for such experiments, but I do most strenuously oppose compulsory vaccination in the schools," declared John M. Brewer, a professor in the School of Education, Harvard University. "The present law is indefensible. No such law as now stands could be passed today. It was passed in an unenlightened time, and it is only tradition that has so long kept it in force. From personal experience I know that it is constantly evaded."

Representative Abbott Rice said: "Nowhere in the world is vaccination required to the extent that it is in Germany and Japan, and yet in these two countries will be found more smallpox than in any others."

The main speech in opposition to the Medical Liberty League's bill was delivered by a representative of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who presented statistics and a reel of motion pictures of the manufacture of serum. A number of physicians also spoke against the bill.

Filipinos Restless Under Vaccination's Failure, It Is Said

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Special)—The failure of compulsory vaccination in the Philippine Islands to prevent two of the most disastrous epidemics of smallpox in 1918 and 1919 that the islands have experienced is significant not only as regards the question of compulsory vaccination but especially as regards the political and commercial relations with the islands.

H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, has sent the following letter to all United States senators and representatives:

"Do you approve of the United States assuming responsibility for disturbing the political conditions in the Philippine Islands through compulsory vaccination?"

"The extremes to which compulsory vaccination has been carried, as pointed out in the enclosed bulletins, produces a condition of unrest in the Philippines for the following reasons: '1. It has not proved the protection it was claimed to be, as shown by the epidemics of smallpox in 1918 and 1919, in which there were 112,544 cases of smallpox and 60,855 deaths. '2. It constitutes an invasion of personal rights, the Philippines under the Bill of Rights being guaranteed similar rights to persons residing in the United States. '3. Repeated references are made in the reports of the Philippine Health Service to mothers trying to hide their babies from the vaccinators; to religious reasons for opposing vaccination among the Mohammedans, and to the belief by some that the vaccinators are poisoners. '4. Sanitary progress is being held back, not only because of large expenditures being made by vaccination which would better be expended for sanitary improvements, but because the antagonism which many people have to vaccination tends to reflect upon other work. '5. In this connection it may be inquired if you approve of the misleading propaganda bearing on vaccination laws in the different states sent out by the United States Public Health Service, regarding which we would be pleased to furnish further data, and if you approve of the requirement of vaccination for admission to the public schools in the District of Columbia. '6. Mr. Anderson, in bulletin No. 74, issued by his bureau, observes the following conditions with reference to the subject: 'The Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States by Spain, Dec. 10, 1898. At first the United States exercised the military control over the islands. In 1902 the Philippine Commission was established, consisting of persons appointed by the President of the United States. In 1907 one-half of the legislative power was turned

over to the Philippine Assembly and by an act passed in 1916 the Philippines were permitted to elect a Senate and House of Representatives, the United States still being represented by a Governor-General, who is empowered to veto legislation and to exercise other executive functions; and also by a vice-governor, who is at the head of the Department of Public Instruction, which embraces the Bureau of Education and the Philippine Health Service."

"During this period of complete or semi-guardianship many reforms have been introduced, such as the opening of schools and the introduction of sanitary methods, but along with these compulsory vaccination was also introduced. The extremes to which this practice has been carried, its failure to afford the protection it was supposed to give, and the general feeling of unrest occasioned thereby may, in large part, account for the failure on the part of the Philippines to make better progress toward governing themselves."

Linking the North and the Black Seas

Rhine-Danube Scheme Would
Create Waterway Across Europe

PARIS, Feb. 6 (Special Cable)—The immense German scheme to connect the Rhine and the Danube, thus creating a continuous waterway across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea, is attracting much attention. The River Main would be canalized from Aschaffenburg to Würzburg. Between Bamberg and Kelheim on the Danube, the Ludwig Canal would be deepened and broadened. The Danube from Kelheim under German improvements would permit the passage of large ships. The German company which is to link up the Rhine, Main and Danube has a capital of 1,200,000,000 marks, the German and Bavarian governments participating, besides the Deutschbank and the Bavarian Rhenish Bank.

At the same time electrical works would be established and 40 stations would generate a current of 400,000 volts, saving Germany annually \$900,000 tons of coal. The work would not be completed till 1942, but restricted navigation would be possible in two years. These grandiose conceptions, for which Germany can find the money while unable to pay France, produce unpleasant reflections.

LAW MAY PREVENT DERISION OF SECTS

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6 (Special)—Roy A. Health of Trenton, member of the State Senate, has introduced a bill in the New Jersey Legislature for the punishment of offenders against religious freedom.

The bill, if enacted, will provide that it is unlawful to annoy or obstruct public worship of any religious body, to deride publicly the convictions and beliefs of any religious denomination or cult; to slander, libel or willfully ridicule the founder or recognized head of any such sect or cult, whether he or she be alive or dead, or to advertise any forthcoming attack of this nature.

Gas Rate Reduction Announced

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 5.—The New Haven Gaslight Company today announced a reduction in gas rates here, effective next month. A flat rate reduction is not made, but the accounting methods are to be altered so that the monthly service charge of 50 cents, as such, will be eliminated. Instead, the consumer will pay a higher rate for the first 100 cubic feet of gas used each month and a lower rate than at present for additional gas. The saving the average household will be about 10 per cent, company officials say.

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LOCAL NATIONALIST OUTBREAKS IN INDIA

Mob of 2000 Volunteers and Villagers Attack Police Offices at Chauri-Chaura—Situation Is Described as Very Serious

LONDON, Feb. 6 (By The Associated Press)—A mob of 2000 Indian Nationalist volunteers and villagers attacked the police offices at Chauri-Chaura on Feb. 4 and killed the entire staff of officers, the watchman and eight armed police who were sent as reinforcements, says a telegram received by the India Office here today from the British Commissioner at Gorakhpur, in the northeast section of the United Provinces. Two of the volunteers were killed and several wounded.

Chauri-Chaura is 15 miles southwest of Gorakhpur, on the Bengal North-western Railway. The intervening country contains largely a jungle population, entirely Hindu and fanatical. The railway was cut, but has since been restored.

The India Office communiqué describing the event characterizes the situation as very serious.

A subsequent message gave the number of police officials killed as 17, two sub-inspectors of police and 15 constables.

Another outbreak also occurred on Feb. 4 at Bareilly, the chief town of a division in the middle United Provinces. Volunteers to the number of 5000 formed a procession there but were dispersed. The crowd rallied at the town hall, and the police seized the local congress office and tore down and burned the flags. Later the crowd was reinforced and attempted to seize the town hall. The police charged the mob, but their force was insufficient, the reports state, to hold the situation by ordinary means, and the district magistrate ordered the police to fire. Two persons were killed and five others wounded and the attack was repelled. The district magistrate and the superintendent of police were wounded.

The situation at Bareilly is now in hand, the messages state, and the city is in possession of the military. The commissioner in reporting said the firing by the police was justified. Six persons were arrested.

NEW PREMIER TAKES REINS IN PORTUGAL

LISBON, Feb. 6.—Portugal's eighth government since Feb. 24, 1921, assumed authority here today. It was led by Antonio Maria Silva, who headed a ministry for a brief period in 1920, and was Minister of Finance in the Machado Government, which resigned May 21, last. Barbosa de Magalhães, who was Minister of Justice in 1914 and 1915, was given the portfolio of Foreign Minister.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

The February Sale of Furniture at Wanamaker's differs in many respects from the many furniture sales that happen about the same time.

One of the most important is the manner in which we prepare for the sale.

We don't buy a lot of furniture simply because the price is low.

The same quality standards that are maintained here all during the year apply with equal emphasis to the furniture in the February Sale.

This fact has a direct bearing upon value and satisfaction.

It means that the Wanamaker guarantee is a fixed policy—

And that Wanamaker standard furniture can be had during this sale at savings that range from ten to fifty per cent.

BONUS ISSUE PUT
UP TO CONGRESS

President, at Conference With
Republican Leaders, Says He
Expects Committees in Con-
gress to Work Out Solution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (Special).—Republican congressional leaders left the White House late today after a lengthy conference with President Harding, still wondering how the proposed soldiers' bonus can be financed without injury to the party in the coming elections.

Instead of offering definite recommendations, as they hoped he would do, the President put the proposition of finding new sources of revenue to meet the bonus payments squarely up to Congress. He reiterated that he expected the Ways and Means Committee to report out a bill and along with it provisions for raising the initial revenue required, estimated at between \$900,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000.

"We discussed every possible method of financing the bonus except taxing China and Japan," remarked Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

"We eliminated nothing, we agreed upon nothing."

President Harding, it is understood, told his congressional leaders to throw the question out between themselves and that when they reach some definite understanding then he will be pleased to hold a further conference with them. In the meantime the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee will hold a series of conferences, hoping to arrive at a solution of the problem so as to be able to report out a bonus bill within the next two weeks.

Process of Elimination

They admitted today that it will take considerable time to agree on any one proposition of special taxation through a process of elimination.

In addition to Mr. Fordney, those who attended the White House conference were Porter J. McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee; Charles S. Curtis, Senator from Kansas; Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, the Administration leader of the House, and Thomas A. Chandler, Representative from Oklahoma, and William R. Green, Representative from Iowa, members of the Ways and Means Committee.

The Congressional leaders remained closeted with the President for an hour and a half. While absolutely no agreement was reached on any of the half a dozen proposals under discussion, the conference at least served to give the problem a thorough airing. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, whose recommendations for financing the proposed bonus are opposed to the views of most Congressional leaders, was not present at the conference.

According to Senator McCumber there is not much possibility of the foreign debt entering seriously into the plans of either the Ways and Means Committee or the Finance Committee. "It will take too long for us to know just what amount could be expected from the refunding of the foreign debt," he explained.

Proposals Discussed

All questions of the foreign debt, as well as the proposal to sell in this country bonds of the British Government, were considered. Such proposals as the sales tax and Mr. Mellon's recommendations for revenue from increased inheritance taxes, bank check taxes and other forms of widely distributed taxation were discussed from every angle.

"We hope to be able to reach a definite agreement on some form of taxation which the country can stand and which will not prove irksome to the people generally," said Mr. Fordney. "That is the kind of tax the President would like us to report."

Although Mr. Fordney recently stated that the payments of adjusted compensation would begin on Jan. 1, 1923, he said that matter, also, is still undecided.

The Senate Finance Committee is just as hopelessly deadlocked on the question of the American valuations entering into permanent tariff legislation as Congress is generally over the bonus. This subject, however, was not brought up at the White House conference.

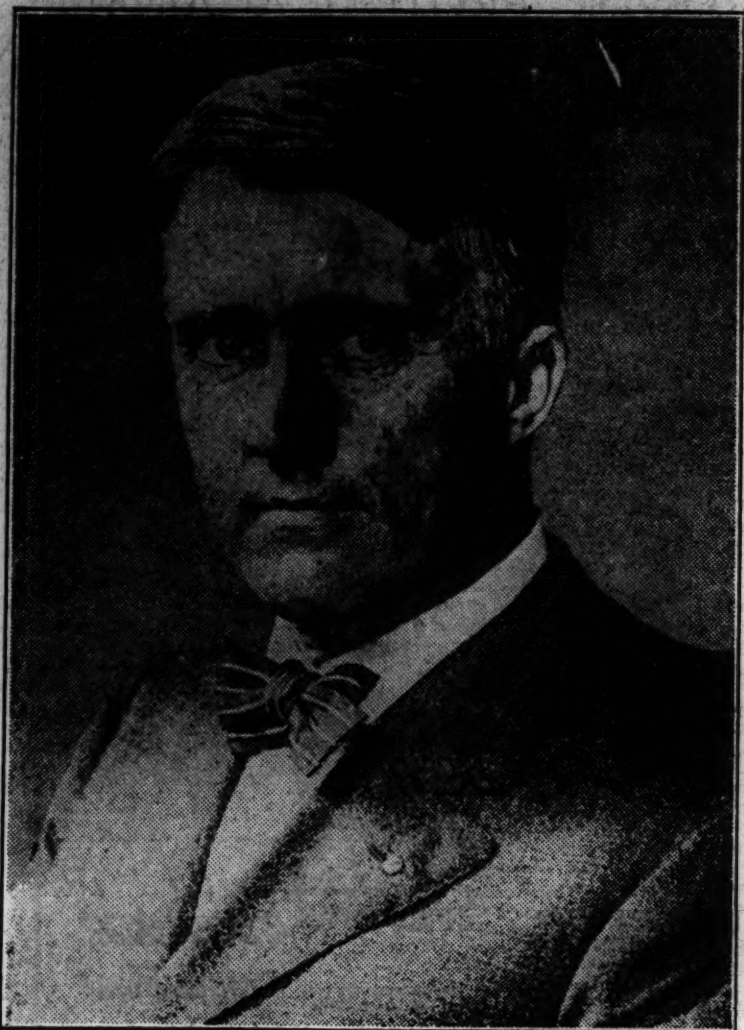
AGREEMENT REACHED
FOR 13 NEW JUDGES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — An increase of 13 in the number of United States district judges was agreed upon today by the Senate Judiciary Committee as a means of relieving the congestion in the nation's federal courts. Massachusetts district, under the committee's recommendation, would receive one of the judges. Other districts favored were eastern New York, southern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, northern Texas, eastern Michigan, northern Ohio, middle Tennessee, northern Illinois, Minnesota, northern California, northern Georgia, and Arizona.

The committee also agreed to report favorably that section of the bill which provides that whenever a vacancy occurs in the choice of any of the judges appointed under it the vacancy shall not be filled unless Congress so provides.

SENATOR TO STUDY
EUROPEAN BANKING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — Senator Owen, Oklahoma, will leave tomorrow for Europe to study economic conditions, especially in connection with foreign branches of the Federal Reserve System, establishment of which he has proposed through a measure introduced into the Senate. The Senator first will go to Paris, but probably will visit other capitals in his quest for information.



James R. Howard

President of the American Farm Bureau Federation who is considered most probable successor to Senator Kenyon

FARM BUREAU HEAD
MAY SIT IN SENATE

American Federation's President
Is Spoken of as Senator
Kenyon's Successor — Most
of Life Spent on a Farm

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (Special).—"If it came as a direct call to service, I do not see how any man could refuse," James R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said here today, of the appointment to succeed Senator Kenyon in the United States Senate. Mr. Howard has been spoken of as Senator Kenyon's most likely successor both in Congress and in the agricultural bloc, which he himself was instrumental in forming.

"My aim is to be of service, whether on my farm in Iowa, or in the United States Senate," Mr. Howard said. "I want to be where I can be of the most help. There are considerations which would make acceptance of the Senatorship, if it were tendered me, a sacrifice and would incline me against it, but I do not see how I could refuse it if it came as a call to duty."

Parents Were Farmers

The leader of the great farm bureau movement which has sprung to a commanding place in American agriculture since the war is a pleasant, well-met man, one of a line of farmers who turned away from school teaching and came back because he liked to work in the open.

When the war began neither he nor the farm bureau movement, which is organizing the farmers on business lines, were generally known. They have grown up together in the last five years.

What manner of man this spokesman of American agriculture is may be glimpsed from a sketch of his earlier years, which Mr. Howard drew here yesterday, talking without formality in his unpretentious office.

"My father and grandfather were farmers in Iowa and I was born on an Iowa farm," Mr. Howard said. "I worked on the farm and after helping partly to put myself through Grinnell College I taught English in high school for a while, then went to a college in North Carolina to teach English and history. I loved teaching, and when I stopped I expected to go back. But the sight of old professors who were forced practically to be pensioners because they had been unable to lay by anything from their small income led me to turn back to the farm."

First Bureau Head

"I went back to Iowa and rented a farm for three years. I married in this time, and some friends of my wife offered me a position in a bank in a nearby town. I worked in the bank four years as cashier and manager. But I had been wanting to get away from indoor work into the open and when the chance came one day to buy a quarter section adjoining my grandfather's old farm, I took it up at once without waiting to say a word to my wife. Then I bought my grandfather's land and another quarter section later, mortgaging them pretty heavily to do so. It has been only lately that I cleared them."

"During the war I went into the farm extension service in Iowa, and at its close was expecting to go across very soon in the tank service."

Then the Farm Bureau movement came up and I just fell into it. I was the first head of the Farm Bureau in my county, my state and in the country.

"The Farm Bureau has done for me in these later years what I had expected from teaching. It has filled my ideals."

"If I should go to Washington, I have one thought particularly, to represent the average citizenship of our country."

which is considered short of the brick requirement of New York for the remainder of winter, if the present rate of building is maintained.

Dealers are bringing into this city by rail from as far north as Cohoes at \$16 a thousand at kiln, to supply their immediate customers. Some dealers talk of stopping deliveries of brick on jobs rather than pay the prices asked, which are reported to have been as high as \$19 a thousand, wholesale, during the week ended Feb. 4.

CLOSING OF SILK
BOURSE IS ASKED

Abolishing Yokohama Market
Would End Gambling, Diners
Are Told—Immigration Is
Called Problem of Limitation

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Special).—The permanent closing of the Yokohama Silk Bourse was advocated by James A. Goldsmith of Hess, Goldsmith and Co., in an address at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Silk Association of America. In his opinion such action would do much to remedy the evils of speculation and gambling, although he estimated that the future might be expected to develop such businesslike handling of raw silks as to render the speculative side of the industry of little consequence.

Mr. Goldsmith strongly recommended the need of a high protective tariff in view of the uncertain state of foreign currency and the relatively low foreign wage. He drew attention to the work of the association's legislative committee, which has studied the problem exhaustively and has placed the result of its work before Congress.

He concluded his speech with reference to the work of the Cheney family in enabling the association to attain its present high status, and he went back over the history of the organization since its inception in 1878.

The problem of immigration was discussed by Frederick A. Wallis, former Deputy Police Commissioner of New York. He considered immigration and Americanization to be the two greatest problems confronting the nation today.

One thing he learned at Ellis Island, he said, was that while immigration might be handled by legislation, immigrants must be treated as human beings. It must be remembered, he declared, that immigrants discovered this country, cleared the forests and built the nation. He declared that industry in this country would be absolutely helpless without foreign labor. Since the beginning of the world, he continued, people have emigrated and will always continue to travel from one land to another in search of better conditions.

The problem of Ellis Island, he explained, is to see that no one comes into this country who is not entitled to come and that those who do come are entitled to do so. We must not regard all immigrants as criminals, Bolsheviks and destroyers of good government, he said, forgetting that these men have come up from laborers and mechanics to be peacemakers, bankers, manufacturers and legislators.

Referring to limitation of immigration, he declared that the great problem is not with the number of people who come, but with the quality, and that steps should be taken to see that criminals are not admitted. He declared that New York is now the world's greatest city, and that this glory is reflected by the rest of the country. It is in the cities, he declared, that anarchy and crime breed, and that if these conditions are to be improved strict attention must be paid to the types admitted to the country.

Other speakers at the banquet included Heywood Brown, dramatic critic, and Edward James Cattell, statistician for the city of Philadelphia.

INQUIRY ASKED INTO
PRO-OBREGON EFFORTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Investigation by the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee of the "activities of individuals, organizations, publications and corporations, exerted with a view to influencing the executive and legislative policies of the United States in behalf of the Obregon Government in Mexico," is proposed in a resolution introduced today by John S. Benham (R.), Representative from Indiana.

MILLS DECLINE TO DISCUSS
RETURN TO OLD WAGE SCALE

Pawtucket Valley Cotton Manufacturers Refuse to Consider
Settlement on That Basis—Twenty Mills, Bleach-
eries and Finishing Plants Closed—Thousands Out

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6—Cotton mill companies in the Pawtucket Valley today refused to discuss with their striking employees the possibility of a resumption of operations on the basis of a 48-hour week and abrogation of the recent 20 per cent pay cut. In the case of B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., the largest company in that part of the State, a conference to discuss that basis of settlement was refused.

Twenty cotton mills, bleacheries and finishing plants are closed by walk-outs and thousands of textile operatives are out of work in Rhode Island as a result of strikes in protest against wage cuts and increase in working hours.

Pawtucket Valley Situation

In the Pawtucket Valley, the second most important cotton manufacturing center in the State, 13 plants have been shut down since a 20 per cent pay reduction was put into effect two weeks ago. Every plant that made the cut has been closed and one that did not make the cut has been affected. Five thousand operatives are out of work. Part of these are unorganized. Part belong to the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, which is actively fostering the strike.

Plants closed in the Pawtucket valley are: Pontiac, Natick, Royal and Valley Queen (Riverpoint), Arctic and Centerville mills and Pontiac bleachery of B. B. & R. Knight, Inc.; Hope and Phoenix mills of the Hope Company, owned by Goddard Brothers; Harris and Arkwright mills and Arkwright bleachery of the Interlaken Company, and velvet and corduroy mills of the Crompton Company at Crompton.

In the Blackstone Valley

The United Textile Workers of America, the American Federation of Labor body, has concentrated its activities in the Blackstone Valley, the most important cotton manufacturing center in Rhode Island. There it has tied up the mills of the Lonsdale Company in Lonsdale, the Lincoln bleachery in the same place, the Ashton mill of the Lonsdale Company, the Berkeley mill and the North Smithfield plant of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, all owned by Goddard Brothers and employing more than 2500 persons.

Many of these hands are unorganized. Printers and engravers and some other classes of help are on strike in the finishing plants of the United States Finishing Company in this city and Pawtucket, the Queen Dyeing Company in this city, the Imperial Finishing Works in Cranston and the Apponaug Company in Warwick.

At these plants the pay has been decreased 10 per cent and the 54-hour working week has been restored.

Situation in Manchester

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 6—The sentiment of mill operatives against the proposed 20 per cent wage reduction is "growing stronger every day," Dennis M. Fleming, president of the Manchester Textile Council, declared here today.

The proposed reduction also involves an increase in working hours

Here—
New Silk Hose
in All the
Smart Spring Shades

Hose of pure thread silk, sheer and smooth, semi-fashioned, with seamed back; hose to match spring frocks and suits, whether they be white, black or of the newest shades. All sizes—a handsome and satisfactory hose at 1.50 pair.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

their demands, a cutting off of the supply would mean paralysis of industry in a shorter time than ordinarily.

Rail Men Vote to
Seek Mine Alliance

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Special).—An alliance between the United Mine Workers of America and the 16 standard railroad unions of the country was advocated yesterday by a unanimous vote of two railroad unions, representing some 120,000 workers in and about this city.

The vote was taken at meetings of the New York district council of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Laborers and the New York Harbor Council of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees.

The Harbor Council in its resolution "unqualifiedly demanded that the international officers of the 16 standard railroad organizations confer with the miners and do all in their power and control to bring about the amalgamation of the rail workers and the miners in the industrial fields."

The Maintenance of Way Workers voted to accept the invitation of President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers to a conference. They denounced the open shop and recent rulings of the Railroad Labor Board as "undermining the principle of the eight-hour day."

BUSINESS OF NEW
ENGLAND DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Fifty representatives of New England industries began today a series of two-day conferences with Secretary Hoover and Commerce Department officials. The delegation consisted of secretaries and presidents of chambers of commerce in various New England cities.

Department officials said problems of New England business would be discussed at the conferences and means worked out for the most efficient co-operation of the Commerce Department with New England business. Development of foreign trade markets for New England commodities will be studied as well as the possibilities of adopting in New England business-like manufacturing methods worked out by the department.

The New England delegation, it was stated, would visit the various bureaus and divisions of the department, in order to establish the closest contact between the special agencies of the government and the respective industries of New England.

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NEW RECORD FOR
BUILDING PROJECTS

Borough of Queens in New York
Files More Than 1000 Appli-
cations During January —
Ice Causes Brick Shortage

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Special).—The Borough of Queens has set a new record for building projects. More than 1000 applications for buildings were filed during January, according to figures given out by Commissioner John W. Moore of the Queens Building Bureau. This work is estimated to cost at least \$7,500,000.

These figures are of particular interest when compared with those of January, 1921, when the total applications for permits were 222 at a cost of slightly more than \$1,000,000. This amount had established a new record until the new figures for this year upset it. The February applications are pouring in with the same rapidity as during the previous month. It is reported that the officials of the borough have been watching the rise in building operations with intense interest and they anticipate that the succeeding months will maintain the record made in January.

The most important applications filed last week amounted to \$1,000,000, all of which were for dwelling houses with the exception of a factory to be erected in Long Island City at a cost of \$25,000.

Builders Are Faced
With Brick Shortage

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Special).—New York City faces an acute shortage of common brick in view of the fact of constantly increasing market demands and impassible ice on the Hudson River almost to the city line, according to the current Dow Service Daily Building Reports. The scanty supply left unsold is being held at prices running over \$17 a thousand, wholesale. Of the 45 barges being unloaded in various stages, throughout the city, more than half will clear in a week.

It is estimated that it would take a consecutive seven days of warm weather to make navigation possible to the nearest brick reserve station at Haverstraw, and even from there the unprecedented mid-winter demand for building supplies could not be satisfied. The quantity of common brick available for New York at the present time is 150,000,000 to 200,000,000.

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and Cretonnes

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to brighten up the home—
See them here.

In particular we are sure you will be delighted with the new Nets. There is quite a large assortment including Striped Nets—so popular just now—Filet Nets and Bungalow Nets, each in a choice variety of patterns. The assortment of widths makes selection for any room a pleasure. And the prices are moderate—ranging from \$1.15 to \$1.90 a yard.

New Cretonnes for draperies and covers in a wealth of brilliant colorings offer great temptation for new decorations. They are a yard wide and priced 75c. to \$1.25 yard.

Fourth Floor

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY

JURY FOR REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS URGED

Bill Before Massachusetts Legislative Committee Provides That in Future Proceedings Be Not Tried in Supreme Court

That the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, as a court of last appeal, should not be the first and last tribunal to try elective officers in suits for their removal, and should not have its docket burdened by the delay involved in such cases, was urged by John J. Heffernan, State Representative, in support of his bill, at a hearing yesterday before the joint Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. This bill provides that proceedings to remove district attorneys and certain other elective officers may be tried by jury in the Superior Court. The measure, which would amend the general laws to this extent, is an echo of the recent proceedings through which Nathan A. Tarte was removed as District Attorney of Middlesex County, as well as of the case now in the hands of the Supreme Court for the removal of Joseph C. Pelletier as District Attorney of Suffolk County. Mr. Pelletier spoke in support of the measure.

Invocation of Law

There is no intention in the proposed bill to attack the existing judicial system of the judiciary, Mr. Heffernan asserted in argument. Invocation of the law last year for the first time since it went on the statute books in 1885, however, has demonstrated the wisdom of which such a case involves the time of the court. Mr. Heffernan, therefore, urged that the measure be enacted both to relieve the court of a burden and to ensure the elective officer right to jury trial from which appeal can be taken.

Men appointed by the governor should not be tried with authority to remove men elected by the people, declared Whitfield Tuck of Winchester, speaking in support of the bill. This power, he said, should rest only with the Legislature. Further, Mr. Tuck declared, the Constitution of the Commonwealth says that the Legislature shall not enact a law depriving a citizen from right to trial by jury.

Appears in Impersonal Way

Pointing out that he was appearing in an entirely impersonal way in support of a measure that would in no way affect his case, District Attorney Pelletier asserted that there is "some thing" in having the same case pass finally upon question of law and law. He called attention to several bills before the Legislature in support of the measure. He said that he was not appearing in support of the measure in an impersonal way, but in a way that would give the people a right to trial by jury. Further, Mr. Pelletier expressed doubt whether the Legislature, in framing the law, intended such a condition as has existed during the last year, with four months of the court's time, would be consumed. He urged the right of appeal and suggested that the law might be broadened to include all elective officers.

SIAMESE STUDENT IS HEAD OF NEW CLUB

Tarwin Gupta, an honor student in Boston University from Bangkok, Thailand, has been elected head of the new Cosmopolitan Club of that institution. Mr. Gupta, who was sent here by the Siamese Government to complete his studies, is specializing in railroad administration. He is one of 35 young men who were sent to the United States to study by the Siamese Government.

"When our boys want to study business they come to America," declared Mr. Gupta. "When they wish to specialize in law they are usually sent to England." He said there are over 3000 miles of railroads in Siam, and all that is needed for future development is trained administrators. The Cosmopolitan Club includes representatives from 35 nationalities.

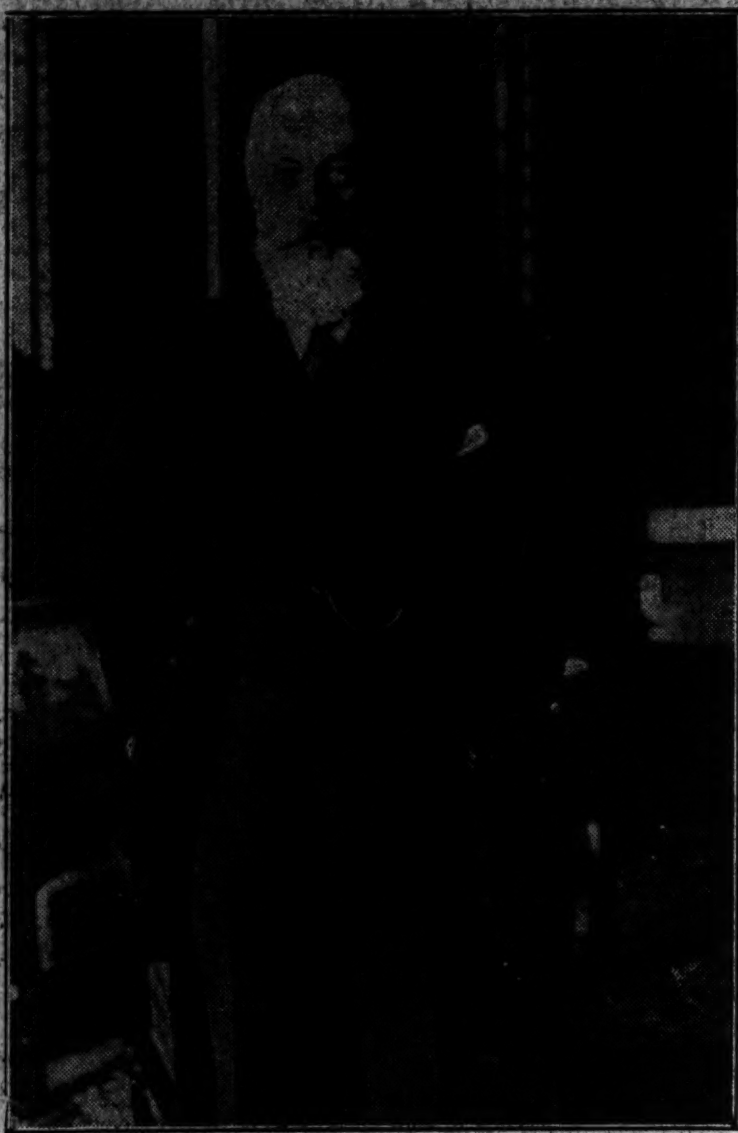
STATE MAY ALTER ITS RAIL CREW LAW

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6 (Special).—Legislation seeking to amend the so-called full crew act, fixing the number of men in crews of railroad trains, has been introduced in the New Jersey Senate. The measure is similar to the one pending in the legislature of Maryland and New York. Under the present New Jersey law jurisdiction over the number of men in a crew is vested in the Public Utility Commission. The original full crew act was passed in 1913, and since that time the railroads claim to have spent \$5,000,000 in wages for excess men on trains, men who have not contributed to either safety or efficiency of operation.

FORDNEY TARIFF BILL OPPOSED AT HARVARD

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 4.—A resolution protesting against the Fordney Tariff Bill's provisions for a duty on the importation of foreign books more than 20 years old, and of almost all books in foreign languages, has been passed by the Corporation of Harvard University. It was announced today.

The resolution states that in the opinion of the Corporation the proposed tariff would be a serious detriment to the study of foreign literature, and that it would be a serious detriment to the study of foreign literature, and that it would be a serious detriment to the study of foreign literature.



Photograph by P. & A.

Dr. Michael Hainisch

President of Austria, who expresses country's gratitude to America

AUSTRIA THANKS UNITED STATES

Gratitude for Assistance Rendered to Children Expressed in Message From President

VIENNA (Special).—Expressing the thanks of the Austrian people to the United States for all the generous assistance rendered to the children since the armistice, Dr. Michael Hainisch, President of the Austrian Republic, has addressed the following letter to Arthur Hugh Fraser, American charge d'affaires in Vienna:

"As the government, as well as the people of the United States, have contributed in so large-hearted a manner to relieve the distressed condition of the Austrian children, I believe it would make their fortunes and more joyful if they could know what happiness they have given here. May I, therefore, beg you, in the name of the government and of the people of Austria, to communicate to the President and the people of the United States this expression of our heartfelt thanks. Our debt of gratitude to Mr. Hoover and his staff of co-workers, who are known and esteemed here as the American Relief Mission, as well as the American people who have so generously and magnificently supported the mission, can never be repaid. The high intelligence, the methods of investigation and the efficiency which distinguish the American relief work in Austria not only show us in a most emphatic manner the constant necessity for caring for the children, but show us also the best way to carry out such work.

"One of the youngest among the republics feels itself happy in having the opportunity to acknowledge its indebtedness to the oldest of all republics. A crisis, whose extent goes far beyond the possibility of any work of relief, now threatens the very existence of our State. But we maintain our courage and hope for better times in the future.

Mr. Fraser sent the following reply: "Permit me to assure you how greatly I value your letter. I am convinced that your words will touch the hearts of all our countrymen who have taken part in the various relief actions in Vienna."

CHAMBER OFFICIAL NOTES LABOR POLICY

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 4.—The attitude of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce toward union labor, expressed in a recent report of the committee on industrial relations, was defined today by H. R. Heydon, member of the board of trustees, as against any movement which misuses the name open shop to demoralize the workmen. Mr. Heydon said that employers should be conservative in using the advantages which they possess over labor, and should follow the constructive rather than the militant path. He declared that militant action would only lead to retaliation, when strategic advantages are with organized labor.

The report emphasizes that upon the leadership of the employers along two constructive lines will depend the outcome of the industrial issue. The first is a "get together" between the employer and his employee within the shop. The second is a constructive cooperation between organizations of employers and organizations of labor in an industry-wide scope.

Victory Notes for Taxes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has issued formal instructions to internal revenue collectors. It was announced today that the Treasury will accept Victory Notes in payment of income and gift taxes due March 15. Notes of either the 10-cent or 25-cent series will be taken by the collectors.

QUEBEC'S EXPLOITATION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC DENOUNCED

Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly Declares That the Government Has Betrayed the Cause of Temperance for the Sake of Gain

QUEBEC (Special).—A strong attack on the Quebec Liquor Law, which went into force on May 1, 1921, and the provincial government's exploitation of the liquor traffic as a public and money-making industry, was made in the Legislative Assembly by Arthur Sauve, member for Two Mountains and leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Sauve insisted that the Quebec Liquor Law was not a temperance law and that the government had betrayed the cause of temperance for the sake of gain. He maintained that the government had not followed the will of the people as expressed in the referendum on beer and wine. The people had declared for the sale of beer and wine, but the government, without referring the matter to the electors, had gone into the liquor business on a gigantic scale and actually boasted of the profits it was making out of this degrading traffic. Today in Quebec they had the spectacle of the state selling liquor to its own citizens, while strangers who wanted liquor came into the Province in a steady stream.

Policy Condemned

The government had declared that on the sale of \$9,000,000 worth of liquor it had made a profit of \$4,000,000. To secure such a result what had been done? Did the policy under which they had created such a source of revenue rest on moral grounds? Did the religious authorities, the guardians of morals, approve of this policy—a policy that had been condemned by the Liberal chiefs at Ottawa?

Mr. Sauve denied that the "moral benefit" claimed by the government had been attained. Such a claim, he said, was utterly without foundation. He declared against the system of nationalizing brought into being by the government in connection with the liquor traffic. The government was "making people drunk, actually making drunkards, bringing sorrow to mothers and wives with its new liquor system, and betraying the temperance cause," he declared. "All this so that it might boast of a surplus and a profit of \$4,000,000 a year out of its liquor selling."

Clergy in Opposition

Mr. Sauve contended that the clergy of all denominations had opposed the system of state trading in liquor, as did Christian people in all civilized countries. He defied the government to produce a single letter from any high authority approving of its liquor trade. On the contrary, when asked to produce letters from the clergy, the Cabinet ministers had refused to do so.

DEFICIT IN BUDGET MAY BE WIPED OUT

House Appropriations Chairman, However, Sees No Probability of Immediate Tax Reduction

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (Special).—Exclusive of interest on the bonded debt and an increase of \$150,000,000 for post office expansion, the present session of Congress will see government expenditures reduced to a point only \$100,000,000 annually in excess of pre-war cost, Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, declared today. It is the purpose of Congress, in carrying out its program of economy, said Mr. Madden, to have this remain as a minimum for many years, precluding the probability of substantial reduction in taxation.

The total appropriations for the next fiscal year, Mr. Madden believes, will be approximately \$3,500,000,000, a reduction of about \$350,000,000 below the total budget estimates. This would be sufficient to wipe out the prospective deficit and leave a surplus of some \$100,000,000.

Liquidation of the American war debt is the chief local aim of the Administration, and, according to Mr. Madden, unless Congress adheres strictly to a policy of applying payments received on account of the foreign loans, it will be next to impossible to relieve the people in any substantial degree of existing taxes.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has been asked to propose proposals being put forward in Congress to finance the soldiers' bonus out of collections of interest or of any part of the principal of the foreign debt.

The Appropriations Committee is at work now on estimates of reductions to be accomplished under the army and navy budgets and upon these reductions will depend in large measure the future policy of the government with respect to reducing unnecessary expenditures in the various executive departments. By properly applying the pruning knife to all estimates, Mr. Madden is confident that a surplus fund can be created for the first time since pre-war days.

"What money we may receive on account of the war loans must be applied to the reduction of the national debt," said Mr. Madden. "That is the only direction in which the people can look for relief. We must apply it to the retirement of our bonds, instead of squandering it on government expenditures. In no other way can taxes be reduced. The close of this fiscal year will find us out to the bone, at a point below which we can hardly go in the way of economy."

WOMEN'S THEATRICAL EXCHANGE IS FORMED

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Special).—A theatrical women's exchange has been organized to assist women from the stage and moving pictures who are out of work to obtain employment. The organizers are Miss Hilda Speng, Miss Margaret Allen and Miss Anita Claiborn, and they expect to open offices here shortly.

It is intended that the bureau shall be self-supporting and its aim is to provide employment and not charity. In this connection the organization proposes opening a restaurant, to be called the "Stage Door Inn," which will be operated by stage people out of employment. As they obtain jobs their places will be filled by others. There will also be a lending bureau, a dress or gown exchange, and a play bureau. All departments being operated along the lines of the restaurant. A reading bureau will be looked after by professional workers and it is the desire of the organization to increase its departments as the need arises.

no, on the ground that such letters were confidential. Mr. Sauve concluded by urging the government to inform the House of public opinion on this subject, and he asked the guardians of public morals, the Christian pastors, to make their legislative representatives realize their views regarding state control; if they remained silent they could have no complaint if the system was extended, as it was certain to be unless the people and their moral leaders intervened to prevent it.

Dominion Alliance Resolution

MONTREAL (Special).—At a meeting of the Province of Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance the following resolution condemning the provincial government control of the liquor trade was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the fundamental principles upon which the alliance was founded and exists, is the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages; and whereas the effect of the present Quebec Liquor Act is to place that traffic in the hands of the government of the Province; and whereas the vendors of such liquors have ever been as a class notorious violators of the law, and, therefore, could not be held in the highest esteem by the community; the taking over of this traffic by the government has the effect of giving it a standing it never had before; and whereas, from reliable information received, we do not believe the consumption of such liquors has been materially lessened nor the evils thereof mitigated, but, on the contrary, by reason of the large sum of money realized by the government from the traffic, the Province is being debauched and the traffic is getting a greater hold on the people of this Province than it has had in the past;

"Therefore, Be it resolved: That we declare ourselves entirely and absolutely opposed to the act; that this act being founded upon an entirely wrong and vicious principle, viz, the raising of revenue on that which is highly detrimental to the physical, social and moral welfare of citizenry, cannot possibly be made to work out to the benefit of the Province; that we deprecate the reaping of profits from a business with such an unsavory and damaging record as the liquor has won;

"Further, resolved: That we do call upon the government to protect those sections of the Province where prohibitory laws are in force from having intoxicating liquors sent into them for sale; and if the present laws are not effective for that purpose, they should be suitably amended, and that it should be the duty of the government to see that they are enforced and such communities protected."

MORE FOOD FOR WORLD IS NEEDED

Recognized Authority in Congress on Agricultural Matters Says Surplus Producing Countries Should Increase Their Output

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (Special).—Unless surplus food-producing countries like America and Australia can increase their output, the world is not going to have enough to eat for several years, in the opinion of Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, recognized authority in Congress on agricultural matters.

With the American domestic demand increasing by leaps and bounds each year hungry Europe must be forced to accept less and less relief from this country, Senator Capper declares, until agricultural conditions are placed upon a sounder basis. "It looks to me as if the prices of farm products were due for a rise and that the ultimate demand for them may soon even exceed the supply," said Senator Capper, "and yet at this time the agricultural crisis is forcing men from their farms at the very time we are soon to have great need for them."

Surplus Supplies Exhausted. The world's surplus food supplies having been exhausted since the war, Europe is drawing upon American foodstuffs more than ever before, the senator explains in comparing last year's export figures with those of 1920.

Great export last year were 279,948,501 bushels, against 218,287,324 in 1920. Corn exports jumped from 17,761,420 bushels in 1920 to 125,054,505 in 1921. Rice jumped from 302,612,555 pounds to 600,058,978.

Cotton exports were \$474,105 bales in 1921, against 615,132 in 1920.

The fall of 1922, or earlier, may find us trying to meet a still more active demand for our products. Confronted with this situation, Senator Capper believes that the recent agricultural conference in Washington failed to grasp the situation with respect to the two great emergency issues of the hour—lower farm rates and adequate farm credit—upon which improved conditions in agriculture so largely depend. "On these two issues it seems to me that the big farm conference did not hit the line hard enough," commented Senator Capper.

Banks Holding Money

While the War Finance Corporation is pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into the agricultural states, Senator Capper contends that a large amount of these funds never reaches the farmers. The reason of this, he says, is that many banks are holding the money they draw from the governmental agency, on the ground that they cannot make more than 2 per

cent on it if they lend it at 7½ per cent to the farmers, while they can lend their own surplus at from 9 to 15 per cent.

"I am receiving letters almost daily from small farmers and stockmen complaining they cannot get the necessary financial assistance to go on with their farming, or even to stay on their farms," said Senator Capper.

The War Finance Corporation has no authority to force these loans on the banks, explained Mr. Capper.

"It may be that many banks have made no effort to obtain these funds because the margin of profit was not attractive to them," he said. "The law does not compel them to lend money if they do not want to. But this seems to me a most short-sighted policy for a banker to adopt."

"I am not sure it will not be necessary to amend the law in some particular to make it more available and adequate to those who are most directly in need of its benefits."

HOUSING SHORTAGE DISCUSSION URGED

Conference of New York Builders Sought by City Real Estate Board in Request to Governor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 5 (Special).—The Rochester Real Estate Board has requested Governor Miller to call a conference of builders to devise means for relieving the housing shortage in New York State.

The request is based partly on the result of a survey made by M. B. Dobson, secretary of the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards. The survey showed in 33 out of 39 cities an acute shortage of houses costing between \$3500 and \$9000. The shortage, Mr. Dobson said, seemed to prevent the erection of houses of this class at present—shortage of mortgage money, a continued high cost of labor and an advancing price of building materials.

The proposed conference would include representatives of the various factors entering into building operations and it is believed it would be more effective than legislative investigation.

Postal Deficit Smaller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Operations of the postal service for the three months ending Sept. 30, last, show a deficit of \$2,652,358, according to an official statement of the Post Office Department today. The statement discloses, however, that the deficit for the quarter of 1921, covered by the statistics, was \$2,215,613, smaller than the losses for the corresponding three months in 1920.

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V182. Made by the peasant workers of Italy and fashioned of the very finest Fur Felt, this Model, which can be had in lovely tones of Grey and Fawn, shows the most becoming shape trimmed with a smart band and bow, and finished off with a softly tinted feather mount. Can be bent to any shape to suit the wearer.

SALE PRICE 25/9



V188. Very charming Petersham Hat, with Brim that can be turned up or down. May be had in the loveliest colours, including Black, Grey, Brown, Copper, Ruby, Cherry, Nattier, and Purple. Also in light colours for South of France. Usual price 2½ Gns.

SALE PRICE 39/6

These Hats are most suitable to wear with Costumes or Jersey and Skirts.



E. 189. Soft Folded Velvet Hat, with Brim rolled up across front. Can be moulded any way to suit wearer. In all colours and Black. Usual price 8½ Gns.

REDUCED TO 45/9



E. 184. Charming Hat in very fine quality Velvet, turned up a little all round and trimmed Bow of Velvet at right side. In Black, Dark Brown, Navy, Purple, Bright Brown and new Fuchsia colourings. Usual price 8½ Gns.

SALE PRICE 21-2 Gns.



E. 188. Charming Black Velvet TAM, with 2 Quills across back. Suitable for Coats and Skirts, also Fur Coats. In Dark Brown, Ruby, Red, Navy Blue, Copper, and every lovely colour. Usual price 8½ Gns.

SALE PRICE 21-2 Gns.

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ACCESSIBILITY OF
EVEREST'S SUMMIT

Exploring Party Reached Conclusion That Only One Route Exists Which May Be Considered as at All Practicable

LONDON (Special)—The members of the Mt. Everest expedition, who were given a great ovation at the Queen's Hall recently when they related their experiences and conclusions, and later at the Forum Club, Sir Francis Younghusband addressed the geographical section of the club on the expedition, illustrating his discourse with slides from photographs sent to England during the past few months. Among these were telephotographs of Mt. Everest at distances of 100 miles, and three miles; also a variety of interesting and instructive views from various altitudes, showing the main difficulties which confronted the explorers.

The lecturer said that from the mountaineering point of view Mt. Everest was uninteresting, there being many far lesser peaks in the Himalayas far more apparently inaccessible to climbers. When the expedition went out next year it would be the work only of two or three of the fittest climbers to scale the last 2500 feet to the summit, and they would probably make an effort to return the same day, so as not to risk spending the night at such an altitude. The bulk of the expedition would bend all their energies to making the camp for the climbing party, and to saving them in every way for the final effort.

Only Line of Ascent

Mr. Mallory, he said, had examined very carefully the "nasty little bit at the top" and was of opinion that probably it would not present insuperable difficulties, as it was likely that the surface was composed of thick ice into which clamps could be driven. Mr. Mallory in the course of his description of the reconnaissance of the mountain, given at the Queen's Hall, stated that they had discovered before the final phase that the summit was formed by the convergence of three ridges: "the faces which lay between them were clearly seen to be impracticable," he said. "The south arête is blocked by the south peak, a formidable crest about 20,000 feet high. The other two arêtes, west-northwest and northeast, are so steep in their lower parts that access is impossible. The only possible line of ascent is to reach the upper part of the northeast arête from the north. Between Everest and the north peak is a high snow col (about 23,500 feet), and it looks possible to get up from here."

Dealing with the question, is it possible to reach the summit of Everest? Mr. Mallory said: "We have not a single convincing argument to solve that problem. I felt somehow when we reached the north col that the task was not impossible; but that may only have been a delusion born from the appearance of the mountain from that point; it looks much smaller than it is. However, one factor, easily forgotten, is in favor of the ascent. The higher one goes the less will be the effect of any given rise."

Time Limit Not to Be Set

"To ascend 3000 feet above 17,000 feet is not a laborious task to ascend the next 3000 up to 20,000 feet, but the atmospheric pressure diminishes less rapidly as one goes up; consequently the difference in effort required between one stage and another should be less at each succeeding stage, and least of all at the last stage and the last but one. I believe it to be possible, at all events, for unladen mountaineers to reach 26,000 feet, and if they can go up so far without exhaustion, I fancy the last 3000 feet will not prove so very much more tiring as to exclude the possibility of their reaching the summit."

"But in asserting this bare possibility which, besides, leaves the cooler out of account, I am very far from a sanguine estimate of the prospects of success. Before we parted I put this question to Bullock: 'What are the chances that a given party will get up in a given year?' After considered reflection, he replied, 'Fifty to one against.' That answer also expressed my own feelings. Perhaps at a greater distance from the mountain I am now more sanguine. If men could be found to besiege Everest every year, I believe the chances against any particular expedition are indeed very large."

"I assume, of course, that principles time-honored in the Alpine Club will be honored no less on Mt. Everest than on other mountains. Climbers, of course, are always taking risks, but there are some which experience and a priori reason alike reject. A party of two arriving at the top, each so tired that he is beyond helping the other, might provide good copy for the press, but the performance would provoke the censure of reasonable opinion. Coolies who become exhausted in carrying up their loads cannot be allowed to make their own way down; they must be properly looked after."

"It is with such difficulties and such necessities that we have to reckon, and any reckoning, I believe, which fairly weighs the conditions and circumstances governing such an enterprise can only come to the conclusion that the chances in favor of success for any particular party are small indeed."

Main Police School Open
TWO H. T. P. C.—The New York state police school, just opened at the Troy Central H. T. P. C. is being attended by police and candidates for police appointments from all parts of the state. The school is in charge of Maj. George F. Connelley of the New York State Constabulary.

GERMAN AGENTS TRYING TO
CAPTURE THE ITALIAN TRADE

Meanwhile Italy, While Devoting Increased Attention to the Restoration of Various Industries, Is Endeavoring to Build Up Her Commerce With Entente Powers

MILAN (Special)—Although Italy, like France, is predominantly an agricultural nation, its industrial importance has been steadily growing for some years past, and its manufacturing plant was greatly extended during the war, with the result that for the first time the country is feeling seriously the effects of industrial depression and dislocation in the rest of Europe.

There are several interesting features of its general commercial situation which have not so far attracted much attention outside Italy and Germany, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor has found among Italian business men a feeling of surprise and regret that more has not been done by America and Great Britain to foster new business relations with a country which was an important ally in the war.

Before 1914, of course, the foreign trade relations of Italy were chiefly German. Agriculture, and the export of foodstuffs, and in return Italy took machinery and manufactured goods of all kinds. It was, in fact, this close commercial association which led inevitably to the political alliance with Germany, and when Italy decided to enter the war with Great Britain and France, a feeling that, after the war, trade relations must not be renewed with Germany found widespread expression.

Commercial Hopes Unrealized

This feeling was fostered during the war in conversations with official representatives of Great Britain and France, and the hopes of the Italians in this direction have not been realized. They declare that they did everything possible to develop a new commerce with allied traders, and until quite recently the appearance of the Italian shops has certainly confirmed this. Apart from articles of home manufacture, the stores have been exclusively British, American, and, to a less extent, French. Even cutlery goods, including safety razors, were the standard British or American makes, although Germany was offering good quality substitutes or imitations at very much lower prices. The notable exception was the presence of German cameras, field glasses, and other optical instruments.

Now, however, a marked change is perceptible, and an authority on Italian commercial conditions recently expressed the opinion to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that unless some concerted effort is made by manufacturers and merchants in allied countries within the next six months to overcome the difficulties which now hinder trade, the old conditions will be fully restored again. "If we once get back to intimate commercial relations with Germany," he added, "it must inevitably mean in due time a renewal of the special political relations, because, as you know, one almost necessarily involves the other in these days."

German Trade Agents Active

Evidence of the tendency here indicated is accumulating every week. German trade agents are once more to be found in all the industrial and commercial centers of Italy, and the import of foodstuffs, fruit, and vegetables to the German towns has been renewed, and in return the Italians are buying machinery and other German manufactures. More than that, the big engineering firms have gone back to Germany for steel and other metals which they cannot obtain in Italy. An official of the Fiat Motor works states that they tried to avoid this as long as they possibly could, but he said, "the question of price, coupled with the action of Great Britain, France, Spain, and other countries to raise tariff walls against us, compelled us to buy steel at a price which gives us a chance of competing in spite of the tariffs."

In this statement two of the reasons for the swing back to Germany are given. One is, of course, the familiar fact that owing to her depreciated exchange Germany is able to undersell the manufacturers in allied countries, and this is all the more important to a country which, like Italy, has also a depreciated exchange. The other reason touches controversial issues. Each European country is trying to protect its own industries, but Italy claims that her own tariffs are less than those raised against her by France and Great Britain.

One effect of the tariffs in Italy is undeniable. They have caused much bitterness and resentment against France, and one hears this expressed privately on every hand. The whole question is causing anxious thought and discussion, and the commercial authority quoted above expressed a feeling which is steadily gaining ground when he said, "We are all now busily engaged in building up walls to keep out each other's trade, and we are beginning to find that the effect is mutually destructive. The supremely important question will soon be: Who will be the first to have the courage and vision to knock a hole through the walls?"

New Conference Advocated

Under the peculiar circumstances of the German exchange, the tariff difficulty between that country and Italy is not sufficient to check the trade that is being restored. Many Italian traders say that even now, if it were possible to develop a considerable trade with Great Britain and America, in spite of the high prices, they say, they would prefer to have certain goods for which these two countries have won a special reputation, but they declare that while the Italian exchange fluctuates as it has done in recent months, it is impossible for an Italian merchant to take the risk. An instance may be given of a merchant who bought some British goods when the Italian exchange stood at 40 lire to the pound sterling. He said

when the bill became due at the end of three months the lire stood at 100, with the result that he lost heavily on the transaction.

The suggestion is being made that a conference of representatives of Italian, British, and American commerce and manufacture should be held with the object of discovering some means of obviating or insuring against these risks, and it is argued that Italian trade will be sufficiently valuable in a few years' time, when two or three prosperous agricultural seasons have set the country solidly on its feet again, to compensate Great Britain and America for the small sacrifices which would be needed now to retain this trade for the future. It is certain that if such a conference were organized one of its first effects would be to remove the feeling that Italy is being neglected by the entente, so far as commercial relations are concerned.

POLAND SAID TO BE
MISUNDERSTOOD

Polish Minister in London Describes His Nation as a Peace-Loving Peasants' Democracy

LONDON (Special)—That there is a general misconception regarding Poland's political attitude and a false assumption as to her military tendencies, is the statement of Dr. Wroblewski, the Polish Minister in London, as expressed in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "A clever propaganda has misconstrued our action of defense against Bolshevism into a repudiation of Poland as a country of reaction and conservatism," Dr. Wroblewski said. "Nothing could, however, be farther from the truth. We are an essentially democratic people, and our government is run on lines of far-reaching democratic principles."

"While it seems to me an incredible thing, I tell you that if the Conservative Party succeeded in obtaining the reins of government in Poland, within 24 hours they would be forced to alter their program radically or there would be a revolution in the country. People forget that we have only existed three years as a state, and that during that time we have had to contend against enemies on every side; we have to organize the whole state machinery, to rebuild a country devastated by war, in fact, to face difficulties which would tax the resources of the best-organized and most experienced governments. Certainly we have made mistakes and shall probably continue to do so, but nevertheless order reigns in our country—work, production and education proceed, and Poland is worthily preparing to take her place among the free democracies of Europe."

Peasant Majority Insures Peace

"Another reproach cast upon us is our supposed warlike disposition. Here again we are suffering from an unjust accusation. Cast your eye on the map and look at Poland's geographical position; you will see that she is open to attack from all sides and that she must be in a condition to defend her frontiers from two powerful neighbors. On the other hand you must realize that Poland is an essentially agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasants."

"There is nothing the peasant hates so much as war. It is quite true that when he fights it is with a desperate obstinacy; that is because of his determination to put an end to this war. He fights only to get peace and because he is attacked. To make war for the love of it, or from the desire of acquiring more territory, is entirely foreign to the peasant's mentality. To be left alone to till his ground and sow his corn in peace is what the peasant demands. By our system of universal suffrage and proportional voting, the huge majority in Parliament must always be a peasant majority and this in itself is a guarantee for Poland's pursuing a peaceful policy."

Effort to Subdue Prejudice

Before accepting the post of Polish Plenipotentiary in England, Dr. Wroblewski was for 15 years a member of the Peasants' Party in the Diet of the former Austrian partition of Poland. He is strongly imbued with democratic ideas and represents the policies of the new progressive Poland. In Poland satisfaction is felt that a man of such views is her representative in England, as being more in harmony with the tendencies of the young state, and likely to foster greater sympathy for Poland among English democratic circles, which have till now evinced a certain prejudice against the reborn Polish state.

This is partly due to the fact that during the war Poland was represented abroad by the so-called National Committee, whose members consisted of men belonging to the Polish aristocracy or to the Conservative parties. The rest of the community was cut off from communication by the German occupation, and, although comprising the bulk of the nation, their voice at that time was unheard. Hence arose a false conception as to Poland's real tendencies.

Seek to Free War Prisoners
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Efforts are being made to release 112 prisoners now in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., for alleged violation of the wartime laws. Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union of New York, has interviewed the prisoners with the permission of the Department of Justice.

BRITISH UNIONS
AND UNEMPLOYED

Communists Quick to Take Advantage of Parliamentary Labor Group's Alleged "Inactivity" in Meeting Problem

LONDON (Special)—The most that can be urged in support of the recent conference called by the Labor Party and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to consider the question of unemployment is that it tended to maintain law and order among the unemployed, who were revealing an inclination to create disorder and generally relax the discipline which is associated with organized workers.

During the prevailing trade depression, the parliamentary Labor group in the House of Commons has come in for a great deal of criticism because of its alleged "inactivity," its inability to do something which would compel Mr. Lloyd George to frame and pass some measure that would give work to all. What exactly Mr. Clynes should undertake is not clearly stated. One is left with a vague feeling that men with the blessing of the Red International to inspire them could do something, at least that is the only impression one can gather after listening to a series of meetings of unemployed addressed by Communist speakers.

Unemployed Communists

Incidentally, it is worthy of note that a considerable proportion of the men and women who speak under the auspices of the unemployed committees are themselves either members of the Communist Party or who profess the Communist faith, and are, almost invariably, unemployed. Now, this may mean one of two things; either they have been driven on to the streets because their views have been known to their employers, who have taken the opportunity of naming them among the first batches to be discharged, or, in consequence of unemployment and the dreadful monotony of seeking, day after day, an employer which cannot be found, they have been driven to extremes and allowed desperation to get the better of sober judgment. Whichever the cause, certain it is that the unemployed question is as the food of the gods to the Communist Party.

In regard to the conference mentioned above, those responsible for the conduct of the proceedings have been subjected to criticism from other and quite moderate sources, the complaint being that Labor conferences tend more and more to become a matter of stage management, that prominent national speakers are selected to move and support resolutions, and the closure moved ere the voice of the rank and file is heard. All of which, of course, is perfectly true and, what is more, unavoidable in the nature of things.

Value of Platform Procedure

A plea on behalf of the rank and file is always good business; he is such a fine big fellow that it is policy to have him on your side. But to object to the "platform" procedure because it limits discussion is to betray an appalling want of knowledge of Labor organization.

The most that Labor officials can devote from their ordinary routine trade union work is a day, or at the outside a couple of days; for there is no man harder worked than the average trade union official, and there is no harder taskmaster than the average trade union official. This has become a byword in Labor circles. It is a fact that whatever the nature of the conference, however important and pressing the problems under discussion the agenda has to be gone through in time for delegates to travel home the same evening. And this would be utterly impossible if the rank and file were to be allowed to go on, one speaker after another, until all had had their say. Granted that it is not democratic, it is essentially practical and businesslike.

Relations With Russia

As to the solution of the problem itself, there were submitted in the name of the Labor Party the proposals which have been advocated for a score of years. These have all the appearance

of having been framed by experts, by men who knew their business, with experience in national and local administration. They, nevertheless, apply rather more to what may be termed the ordinary or normal conditions with which the world is temporarily confronted.

In the demand for world peace there will be a response from every thinking man and woman of whatever social status. It is significant, too, that on the authority of The Times, two of Russia's Soviet leaders are to be asked to visit England to consider questions of policy. Policy in regard to relations with Russia, at the moment, must mean a wider arrangement for trading, for supplying to that famine-stricken country the machinery and the goods she needs, and for the lack of which demand British engineers stand idle.

The government has no alternative policy to the Labor Party's program for dealing with unemployment, and, according to Lord Ernle, Minister of Education during the most critical period of the war, "the government's abandonment of its agricultural policy leaves the Labor Party in sole possession of the field." While he disagrees with many of the Labor Party proposals, the noble Lord fears that in the absence of any other, the country may one day say, "As the government has nothing to propose, we will try the only remedy that is suggested for an admitted failure."

Decrease of Productivity

The failure referred to is to provide ways and means to assist the agricultural community to increase the supply of home-grown food. There is an urgent need for this is evident when it is recorded that the number of people fed from the product of English soil fell from 26,000,000 in 1870 to 16,000,000 in 1914. That the land was inadequately cultivated was one of the most important discoveries of the war, although land reformers for years had been endeavoring to call attention to the poverty of the countryside, and the migration of the village folk to the large industrial towns. Nationalization of the land is the Labor Party's ultimate goal, to which it looks as the final means of settling the land question; but as an immediate practical demand it insists on "increased production of foodstuffs by the employment of more British labor on better-cultivated British land." In addition to providing cheaper food for the townsfolk by intensive and generally improved methods of agriculture, there would be the additional advantage of checking the competition for work and wages by arresting immigration to the towns, and, incidentally, lowering the figures of unemployment.

SOVIET CONCESSIONS
TO BE GIVEN KRUPPS

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (By the Associated Press)—Enormous concessions soon are to be granted to the German Krupp Company in various parts of Russia. It is said, for agricultural exploitation and for business. M. Yakovlev, Minister of Agriculture, today told the official Soviet Rosta news agency that arrangements had been practically completed for granting to the Krupp concern concessions for 100,000 acres of land for agricultural pursuits, largely in connection with sugar-making. Concessions also are pending, he said, for nurseries in southern Russia.

It is said that the concessions will include timber contracts with the Krupp people.

RAILROAD VALUATION
DECLARED TOO HIGH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Valuation of railroad property upon which rates are now based probably is higher than justified, the Interstate Commerce Commission was told today by Fred Pettijohn, formerly chief cost accountant for the United States Railroad Administration.

Mr. Pettijohn, giving an estimate, noted that the value of all railroad property, as found by the Interstate Commerce Commission valuation report, would not exceed \$18,000,000,000, whereas present railroad rates are designed to secure a 6 per cent return to the railroads on a property investment estimated at \$18,900,000,000.

CRUSADE AGAINST
LIQUOR IS GENERAL

Temperance Organization Representing Nearly a Score of Countries Begins Its Activities in Fleet Street, London

LONDON (Special)—The recently formed World League Against Alcoholism has begun operations in London. The constitution adopted at Washington defines its object in part as being to attain, by the means of education and legislation, the total suppression throughout the world of the use of alcohol as a beverage. The league pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such, and to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality on all questions of public policy not directly and immediately concerned with the traffic in alcoholic beverages. The league has taken over the offices hitherto occupied by the American Issue Publishing Company in Fleet Street and obtained a new lease on the premises. W. B. Johnson ("Pansyfoot") will continue in charge of the office, which is now the International Publicity Bureau of the world organization.

In announcing this change of organization, Mr. Johnson says: "Every social problem has become a world problem. No man any longer lives unto himself, and no nation can live without reference to other nations. International bureaux exist for the dissemination of all sorts of specialized information, and why not those opposed to exploiting the weakness of men through drink? The purpose of this establishment is to supply accurate information regarding the progress of the movement to relieve the world from the clutches of the drink traffic."

The league intends to use its efforts first in those countries where prohibition has become a political issue, and in nations less advanced it will proceed on the lines of education and propaganda.

Situation in India

On returning from India, where for 10 weeks he studied the drink conditions and the possibility of applying prohibition there, Mr. Johnson says the great leaders of Indian thought were teaching total abstinence and sobriety before America was discovered. There is not a single newspaper in India owned by an Indian which does not favor prohibition, and he does not know of a single public man in India who is not in favor of it and working for it. Referring to instances of the infraction of the law for regulating the drink traffic in India, especially in relation to children, Mr. Johnson stated that on one occasion he saw potent liquor being served to a boy only eight years of age. He added that the people of India demand prohibition.

Some people having charged the Rev. R. J. Campbell, since his return from his visit to America, with having exaggerated the benefits and ignored the alleged drawbacks of prohibition, he has published a letter from the Bishop of Fredericton, New Brunswick, thanking him for his outspoken words. "Nothing," says the bishop, "could be more sad than the way in which the entire question is so often treated in the English press, and, to our shame be it said, not seldom in the church's religious press." His firm conviction is that the economic, moral, and social gain of prohibition far outweighs the possible losses.

Liquor Forces Propaganda

Commenting on this letter, Mr. Campbell refers to "the efforts, not too scrupulous, which are being put forth in America, and the enormous sums spent to get the prohibition enactment abrogated or modified, and, in this country and elsewhere, to prevent pro-



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hibition from being adopted." He mentions that, sitting next to a well-known public man at a Masonic dinner, he asked him how it was that so many emphatic and positive statements appear in the press to the effect that prohibition has been an utter failure in America. "Do you not know," was the reply, "that these statements are for the most part inspired and systematically supplied from sources associated with the production and sale of alcoholic beverages? They are elaborated with the greatest care and are part of the ceaseless propaganda being carried on in the interest of the trade." The speaker, who had no bias in favor of temperance, his point of view being wholly utilitarian, was confident that England would prosper better if the sale of intoxicants was entirely forbidden, and he does not believe that America will reverse its present policy. Mr. Campbell adds: "It is a great disgrace to this country that British citizens should be playing a leading part in the attempts which are constantly being made to evade the law by smuggling intoxicants across the United States frontiers, and I earnestly wish that for our own credit's sake something could be done from our side to put a stop to it."

ECONOMIC EDUCATION
FOR TRADE UNIONISTS

LONDON (Special)—The National Alliance of Employers and Employed in Great Britain has been in conference to formulate a scheme to educate the thousands of young trade unionists in the elementary theory of economics. Already in some parts of the northern industrial districts the scheme is being given a trial, with the most encouraging results. It has aroused great interest throughout all the industrial areas as it distinctly holds out the hope of better days for the workers and increased respect among the employer and his employees.

The working of the permanent committee in London is very ingenious. The universities and higher educational authorities all over the country have been approached with a view to starting classes for economics among the young trade union men. The London committee cooperates with these authorities and the classes are started, half the students being nominated by the trade union and the other half by the employers subscribing to the scheme, together with members of the local Alliance Education Committee.

It is contended that after a course of from six to nine months all young trade unionists should be able to submit all statements, whether they come from the extremists of Capital, and from the moderates, to the fundamental facts governing industrial production and industrial relationships.

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An Exhibit Whose Object Is to Serve the Home

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (Special).—The ideal of the Architectural League to establish closer relations with the home comes nearer to fulfillment this year than ever before," said Ezra Winter, newly elected holder of the Medal of Honor in Painting for his mural decorations on the Cunard Building, to a representative of this paper in speaking of the thirty-seventh annual exhibition which opened to the public Feb. 5, in the building of the American Fine Arts Society here.

Mr. Winter mentioned the work of the Mural Painters to emphasize his point. They are exhibiting this year a series of miniature interiors, constructed as artistically and as economically as possible in order to appeal to the home maker with a moderate income. "The league strongly desires to stimulate interest in making American homes more beautiful," continued Mr. Winter, "and you will see evidence in the tapestries, furniture, bronze work, and paintings which reflect this attitude."

Sentell's Statuary

It is in the Vanderbilt Gallery that the most important contributions to the exhibit are massed. On entering the door from the center gallery, visitors find facing them a group of statuary around a fireplace base. This is the work of Leo Sentell, for which he received the Medal of Honor in Sculpture. Its ultimate resting place will be in Pelham Park.

On either side are two long colorful canvases which will be hung in the Eastman School of Music. The one to the left is called "Hunting Music," and is by Barry Fadiker; the other



Wall bookcase and murals for living room, by Maxwell Armfield

is from the brush of Ezra Winter. Photographs of his work on the Cunard Building have been placed in the northwest corner. Behind the Sentell group a large tapestry of original and unique conception draws down softer colors between the bright paintings already mentioned and leaves a purple background for the statuary. J. Monroe Hewlitt and his brother were responsible for the tapestry.

On the eastern wall the small legendary designs of F. Overton Col-

bert, the Indian artist, throw a brilliant touch of color into that end of the room. Near him are placed two paintings of Stephen Haweis, descriptive in a futuristic atmosphere, of the gaudy undersea life in the Bahama Islands. Above them an interesting relic of bygone days, done by a modernist, attracts attention. It is called "Legends of the Tappan Zee," and is by Frederick Dana Marsh.

It shows Sleepy Hollow and the Hudson, with quaint ships sailing down. The fault lies in the glaring silver plate thrown across the picture and the equally intense gold crest which occupies almost one entire corner. Further south the more unusual pictures come from E. Putnam Brinley. Commenting on his own work this artist told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had had "great fun in doing them." They were made for children's rooms and are typical fairy tales. The colors are retained the same throughout and a flat effect is held. One painting is called, "The Enchanted Wood." It shows two youngsters starting out through the forest. They can see animals and birds.

Fun for the Children

Mr. Brinley said: "I tried this out on some children and they had a great time picking out the various creatures among the trees. The other one, 'The Picnic,' is slightly different. It, too, is

filled with detail, exaggerated to keep the flat tone. It represents what boys and girls are only too familiar with, namely, a regular picnic in the woods." Mr. Brinley agreed with Mr. Winter that the exhibit was remarkable for its adequate representation of the home atmosphere. Edmond T. Quinn's figure of "Victory," sculptured as a war memorial for New Rochelle, N. Y., stands out from this background of paintings.

In the center gallery the west end is devoted to sculpture with the large group, "Nymph with Pawn," by C. Paul Jennewein, fellow of the American Academy of Arts in Rome, occupying the middle of the wall. It was made for the Darlington Memorial Fountain, Washington, D. C. In the eastern division the miniature home interiors are situated. Lionel Harris has designed a "Mayflower Room," in which he has developed old forms of construction with the timbers showing in the plaster and has elaborated the colonial suggestions with old painted furniture of the type still found in Connecticut towns. The central decorative figure over the fireplace shows a Puritan girl surrounded by spring flowers and carrying an armful of arbutus.

Another Homey Feature

The bedroom, designed and painted by J. Monroe Hewlitt, represents an experiment in a radical change of color between the two ends of a wall

in a single bedroom. This has been accomplished by treating the entire end of the room against which the canopyed bed stands as a mass of dense foliage which terminates in a strong silhouette of tree forms against the pale buff silk upon which the decoration has been painted.

The living room, by Arthur Crisp and Ely Kahn, is molded in its tones to the colorings of a peach. The fireplace is modeled in relief in hard plaster and the decorations of a hunting scene were painted in wine, gold and green. The cushions on the window seat, the door leading into the garden, and the panels all carry out the central theme. Maxwell Armfield did the bookcase and mural decorations.

Wainscoting

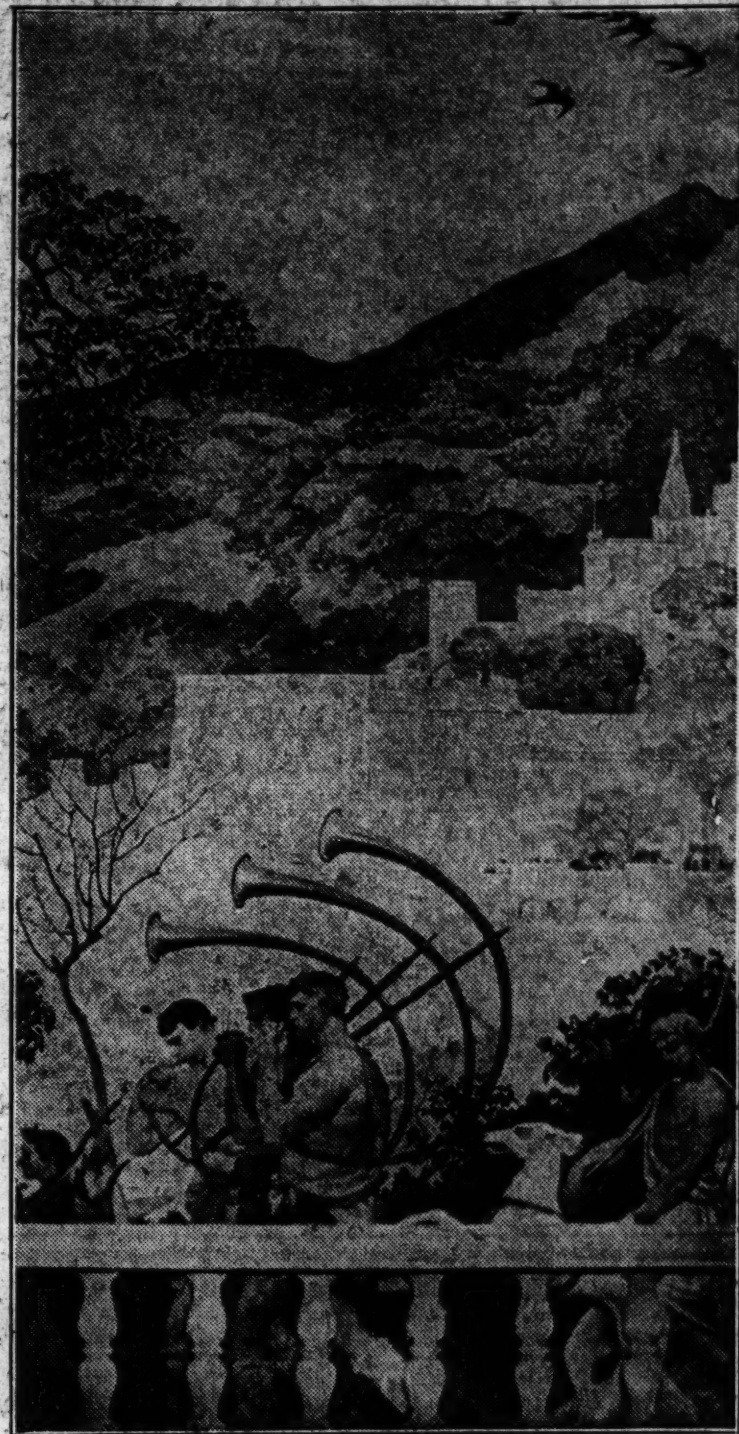
In the south gallery is a remarkably fine example of wainscoting designed for the Harkness Tower Memorial Room at Yale University by James Gamble Rogers. Three walls are given and the scenes depicted along the top refer to famous incidents in the history of the university, as, for instance, the first debating society meeting and the initiation of football. A model of the buildings, with the cathedral tower rearing its English head, stands on a table in the center.

At the other end of the chamber a display is made of the drawings submitted for the Kansas City Memorial, the winning design occupying the middle of the wall. The drawing for the front exterior of the Wilmington Institute Free Library attracted considerable attention. A model of the Oakland Golf Club was submitted by its architect, Roger H. Bullard of this city. It shows the adequate space allowed for the parking of cars and also reveals the possibilities of taking one building and adding two wings to make a resultant structure of artistic proportions.

Tapestry and Furniture

In the Academy room just inside the entrance to the Fine Arts Society building small divisions have been made to house the tapestry, furniture and bronze work displays of various exhibitors. An interesting hand loom has been placed in the first niche with the colored skeins in order of their shades hung against the wall.

From one end to the other of the galleries and from artists and workers of the Architectural League, there seemed to be a prevailing feeling of joy at having such an exhibit ready to offer to the public. They all felt that decided progress had been shown during the past year.



De Witt Ward, Photographer

"Hunting Music," panel for the Eastman School of Music, Rochester

Books and Bookmen

The avalanche of Herman Melville enthusiasm and comment seems to be still gaining momentum. Mr. Raymond M. Weaver has recently given us an excellent biography; only the other night the editor of a prominent literary supplement devoted almost four of his precious columns to a dissertation upon the relative merits of Conrad and Melville. But popular interest probes far more deeply than this. It is bringing into the limelight long-forgotten books on whaling; old captains in their seclusion and induced to recount their adventures; print and bookdealers, and excitedly ransacking the countryside for whaling prints.

To elaborate: Last spring an Englishwoman was presented with the convenient little edition of "Moby Dick" in the World Classics series; she read it during a stormy passage across the Atlantic, then passed it on to her friends. The book traveled busily on its rounds, at length reaching the study of a clergyman, who neglected the writing of his sermons in order to pour over pages which he might have made his own at any convenient season since the book was issued in the '50s. One day this clergyman included in his scriptural reading the story of Jonah and the whale. To several of his parishioners the account had taken on a quite fresh piquancy; even the clergyman confessed that he was all the while thinking of "Moby Dick."

The newspapers bid us look out for an early spring; but this time they do not point to the familiar signs, the ground bog, or the birds, or the too hasty snowdrops. Instead, they say that the conspicuous prevalence of whales near shore means a shift in the Gulf Stream; therefore warmer weather is to be expected. But the Gulf Stream should clearly be exonerated from all share in the matter. Surely, the sudden grossing interest in whales, manifest on two sides of the Atlantic, is sufficient to bring within range all the whales in the seven seas, be they black or white.

A case of the forerunner keeping in the forefront is that of Frank L. Buntin's whaling story, "The Cruise of the Caschet," which, it is announced, is now in its twenty-fourth printing.

One of the most haunting of William Blake's verses, one of those that give us a sense of vast unexplored worlds lying close at hand, yet only known to us by stray things dropped now and then from the hand of the poet, is that which says:

"I give you the end of a golden string—
Only wind it into a ball
It will lead you in at Heaven's gate,
Built in Jerusalem's wall."

And now somebody has taken the title of his book from the verse, some body being Francis Keppel, the book being "Built in Jerusalem's Wall." A fortunate find for the title hunter; no one but Blake himself could fulfill the poignant beckoning of that verse; but this volume of sketches and narratives, lighter and more serious, thoughtful always, poetical at times, does not actually discredit the title, which is praise enough.

A new volume for youngsters from 2 to 7 years old is announced, "Here and Now Story Book," by Lucy Sprague Mitchell, with illustrations by Hendrick van Loon. Which leads us to observe that, remarkable as is Mr. van Loon's writing of history, still more remarkable is his drawing of it. Few will be found to dispute

the fact that, after all is said, it is the engaging maps and sketches which bring to "The Story of Man-kind" its chief distinction.

It is rumored that the Theater Guild of New York City is actually to attempt the production of George Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah," regardless of the author's warning word: "You are quite mad." The play is so long that it must be presented in three sections, one section to each week; so that one must attend the same play three times. Whatever the outcome, Mr. Shaw's comment should not be missed.

Eleanor Gates, whose fame is due to "The Poor Little Rich Girl," book and play, has succumbed to the obvious temptation. She has written another story, entitled "The Rich Little Poor Boy." However excellent the tale, it is unfortunate; this might succeed once, hardly twice.

During a recent sale at the Anderson Galleries, in New York City, there was sold an especially interesting autographed letter from Robert Louis Stevenson. Written at Bournemouth, and undated, it contains the following passages regarding Dickens:

"I wonder if you ever read Dickens's Christmas Books? I don't know that I would recommend you to read them, because they are too much, perhaps, I have only read two of them yet, and I have cried my eyes out, and have a terrible fight not to sob. But O dear God, they are good—and I feel so good after them, and would do anything, yes, and shall do everything to make it a little better for people."

"I wish I could lose no time; I want to go out and comfort some one. I shall never listen to the nonsense they tell me about not giving money. I shall give money; not that I haven't done so always, but I shall do it with a high hand now. Oh, what a jolly thing it is for a man to have written books like these books, and just filled people's hearts with pity."

"It is raining here; and I have been working at John Knox, and at the horrid story I have in hand, and walking in the rain. Do you know this story of mine is horrible? I only work at it by fits and starts, because I feel as if it were a sort of crime against humanity—it is so cruel."

INTER-CITY FOREST AND PARKS PROPOSED

BALTIMORE (Special).—The Southern Maryland Society has appointed a committee with Representative J. Charles Linthicum as chairman, to consider various plans for the development of an inter-city forest system of parks between Baltimore and Washington.

Indorsement of the project was given at a recent meeting, by Representative Linthicum, Charles Moore, of Washington, chairman of the Fine Arts Commission; Col. Charles Keller, engineer of the District of Columbia, and Crawford Wright of Philadelphia, an expert in city planning.

The plan favored by the society is the conversion of waste lands between the two cities into a forest similar to those surrounding many European cities.

Music

Prokofiev's New Piano Concerto

NEW YORK (Special).—Serge Prokofiev "this raging futurist," "barbarian," "enfant terrible"—one of the most remarkable figures in contemporary Russian music, "as the London Musical Times speaks of the young Russian composer, gave another proof of his 'differentness' when he played his new piano concerto, No. 3, with the New York Symphony Orchestra, on Thursday afternoon and Friday evening, Jan. 26 and 27. The new work, which is for piano and orchestra, was first sketched out at Petrograd in 1918, but was not finished until October, 1921. Mr. Prokofiev first played it with the Chicago Orchestra on Dec. 16, 1921. There are three movements to the work: Andante-allegro, theme and variations, and allegro ma non troppo.

Almost description of the work looks almost conventional, but the printed words are all that there is like any other piano concertos heard in New York, at least this season. There have been some piano works offered with orchestral accompaniments, all in the futurist manner, appallingly so, smacking of that all too evident one desire to disobey all rules in order to get effects so different that much comment may be aroused. This reviewer has confessed and does again that he longs for something "new" as much as does any futurist, but so far this season "the new lamps for old" have all seemed like punched-out patterns with no oil in them. It is, therefore, an extreme pleasure that he writes that he was exceedingly delighted. Here is a composition that, too, bears every sign of having been written in the dominating spirit to be different. And it is so different that it seems the notes themselves must be written in a manner foreign to the usual method, but the result is to whom there is more than compelling attention. If interests, it makes one see possibilities as no recent ultra-modern work has. Mr. Prokofiev has something to say when he writes, and he writes it with surprises that do not shock, but coax one against one's old-time prejudices. Members of the orchestra were asked to smile as they played the unusual parts allotted to them, but they played "con spirito."

The audience, too, was smiling; yet the applause that greeted the conclusion of the number was not of courtesy but a spontaneous recognition of a masterful message—one that builds ground of good music to come. Beethoven's efforts in symphonic form were scoffed at; Wagner's operas were stormed at, but they led the way and, for one, this reviewer is willing to be led by the futurists, if the leading strings can be of such texture as the Prokofiev piano concerto, No. 3.

A description of it is a difficult task. It must be heard and then, unless the ground has been prepared through hearing many futurist impossibilities, Mr. Prokofiev's composition will do naught but thud far over one's head. The theme of the second movement seems scarcely to fall into the Slavic classification. It sings of such characteristics at times but always with a "back-river" that the reviewer decided must be Tartar. Like the pictures he remembered of Tartar warriors and women, the melody and its dissonances, that is—the variations—were barbaric, at times crying out savagely, but they were fascinatingly picturesque. The term "melody" was employed purposely for a melody new, crisp, and followable.

It seems that it will take Mr. Proko-

fiev himself to play the piano part in his concerto. The technical difficulties stand out in every measure and the rhythm is such that it seems as if a new "touch" must be learned before one could play it with anything like the fire the composer did. His tone was at all times clear, powerful and musical, devoid of all inharmonious brassiness; while at the same time playing one dissonant crash after another.

It must be confessed that hearing the Brahms C minor symphony, No. 1, which Albert Coates, as guest director, chose for the closing number, one sank back in one's fauteuil very

restfully, perhaps too much so. But such a work as Prokofiev's does rouse one so strangely! We have become accustomed to Brahms. Mr. Coates gave a very reposeful reading of this symphony, which was first heard in New York on Dec. 15, 1917. The opening number was the suite from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or," chosen, perhaps, because Mr. Prokofiev studied with Rimsky-Korsakoff, and designed to show how different the pupil is from his master. And yet, once more let it be said, we are ready in the musical world for more of such ultra-modern music as Serge Prokofiev's concerto, No. 3.

BOLINGBROKE PRESENTS CITY OF NORWICH WITH A MUSEUM

Tucked away in the heart of the city of Norwich is an ancient house known as the Strangers' Hall. For the last 20 years or so it has been an English folk and historical museum; and now its owner, Leonard G. Bolingbroke, has presented it to the city of Norwich.

Strangers' Hall was one of the first, and it is easily the best, of its kind. There is a folk museum at Bolton, (thanks to the generosity of Lord Leverhulme; there is another at St. Albans, where one may see a Hertfordshire kitchen just as it was 300 years ago; but in the range and variety of its contents the Strangers' Hall eclipses all the others.

Fourteenth Century Crypt

Strangers' Hall has a history of nearly 600 years, and it embodies the architecture of various periods from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries, blended into one harmonious whole. The first known owners of the site were named, Middleton, one of whom served as bailiff of Norwich in 1326 and 1330, but nothing of their dwelling remains. Then came Roger Herdegre, who also served as bailiff on two occasions, and Burgess representing the city in Parliament as well. When Roger's house was decayed, it was replaced by the present hall, with its groined porch and wonderful oriel window, and the fourteenth century crypt below was allowed to remain.

From one wealthy burgess to another—most of them occupying high civic office, the hall passed in succession. At the beginning of the sixteenth century it belonged to Nicholas Sotherton, a merchant whose mark is on two spandrels of the hall roof, and it remained in the possession of his family for more than a hundred years.

During the early part of the seventeenth century it was sold to Francis Cook, a grocer, and Mayor of Norwich, who built the large oak bay window and erected the beautiful carved Jacobean staircase and landing. To him also the street door, supported by two quaintly carved beasts, the lion and unicorn, were added much later, probably by Sir Joseph Faine. Faine was Mayor in 1850, and was knighted when he took the city present of £1000 to King Charles II on his restoration.

Then for about 150 years the history of the hall is practically unknown, though during a part of this time it was used as a lodging for the judges on the assize circuit. In 1784 a Roman Catholic chapel was built on a part of the orchard and soon after this the hall itself was bought by the Roman

Catholics, and became the residence of French and Italian refugee priests. One of them appears to have been Thomas d'Etterville, who figures in Borrow's "Lavengro." It was from this period that the name Strangers' Hall was derived.

In the latter half of the last century it fell into a state of disrepair, and at one time it had been decided to destroy it in order to build a church. Fortunately Mr. Bolingbroke, an enthusiastic Norwich antiquary, bought the Strangers' Hall, and it was saved.

Mr. Bolingbroke's Work

Mr. Bolingbroke repaired the old fabric with rare knowledge and discretion. "I desire," he said to the Norwich Archaeological Society, "to make the Strangers' Hall and its contents of interest to every citizen of Norwich. I want to preserve here a record of the old buildings of the city as they were known to our forefathers. I propose to devote one or two of my rooms to a display of etchings by Norwich artists. I hope soon to hang the walls of another room with portraits and autographs of those great men and women, irrespective of creed or politics, who have built up the greatness of our city."

This was spoken more than twenty years ago, and Mr. Bolingbroke, has worked unceasingly in forming and developing there a veritable folk-museum. The kitchen is crowded with quaint cooking appliances, pottery, glass, pewter. The evolution of the methods of cooking meat is illustrated by means of turnspit, a smoke-jack, and a bottle jack. Furniture ranges from primitive stools to chairs by William Morris; and there are splendid examples of carved wooden bedsteads, domestic utensils, weapons of war and of the chase, and articles used in sports, pastimes, and obsolete industries.

IDAHO WILL SPEND \$2,200,000 ON ROADS

SPOKANE (Special).—W. J. Hall, commissioner of public works for the State of Idaho, has given out the information that Idaho will spend \$2,200,000 in constructing and improving its highways during the year 1922. This amount is to be expended on roads in the northern part of the state—north of the Salmon River which flows west across the State through a heavy mountain range which forms the divide, and an almost impassable barrier between the northern and southern portions of the state. The construction work will include several concrete bridges

THE BIRTHPLACE OF A KING TO LET IN ST. JAMES'S SQUARE

To let, the birthplace of a king, and a king intimately associated with the United States of America, indeed to whom the Republic largely owes its existence. The house is Norfolk House in St. James's Square, London, and the king was George III.

There was a time when the square was not known to leaders of fashion. Macaulay says that in the year 1685 it was the receptacle for all the oafs and clods of Westminster, and that an impudent squatter built a shed for rubbish under the very windows of a nobleman's salon. But when fashion migrated westward, St. James's Square became the most fashionable square in London, and one nobleman vied with another in securing a site thereon on which to build his town house.

Thus it came about that old St. Albans House was erected at the southeast corner. It became the property of the first Duke of Portland, and when the financial embarrassment of the South Sea Bubble drove him to accept the governorship of Jamaica, he disposed of the house to the Duke of Norfolk for \$10,000. The house, since known as Norfolk House, has been in the hands of the Norfolk family ever since. The Duke of Norfolk migrated thence from the Strand, where his home had been on the site of what is now Howard and Norfolk streets. He was succeeded by his brother, the ninth duke, who lent his house to Frederick, Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his quarrel with his father, George II. This was in 1717, and in the following year the future George III. was born on a dining-room in early June.

The old house is still standing, behind the present mansion; and indeed forming part of it. The birthplace is a somewhat dismal looking room, but even now the painted ceiling exhibits some faded traces of former splendor.

George and his brother, the Duke of York, who was also born there, appear by the note books to have left Norfolk House by 1741. Since then the newer Norfolk House has been added to it, and the whole, including the King's birthplace, is to let. During the war the mansion, one of the most magnificent private residences in London, was used as the Royal Club for Overseas Ladies. The present owner is only a boy; rates and taxes are heavy, and so it comes about the Norfolk House is "To Let."

CEREMONY FOR NEW CITIZENS EACH YEAR

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (Special).—Steps have been taken by the state authorities of South Dakota to put into effect an act of the last South Dakota Legislature which makes Memorial Day "Citizenship Day" when those who have become citizens within the year, or by naturalization, are entitled to certificates of citizenship, signed by the Governor and by the State Secretary and bearing the South Dakota seal.

In addition to the certificates of citizenship, under the provisions of the law each citizen will be satisfied to receive a manual of citizenship.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNCERTAINTY SEEN IN THE SHOE TRADE

Definite Trend as to Spring and Summer Business Has Not Made Appearance—Styles Varied and Prices Mixed

It has been expected in the Boston shoe and leather trade that by this time something definite might have developed whereby shoe manufacturers would be able to outline operations for the spring and summer business with some degree of certainty, but as a matter of fact the larger shoe centers of the country are unable to formulate a fixed general plan of action because styles have not decided popularity nor prices the uniformity usually found in such markets.

The patent leather vamp combined with a light shade of nubuck appears to be the one shoe which is favored for the Easter trade, but prices have the wide range of \$2.50 to \$4.75, the quality being about the same in both grades. With the Easter season too close for delay, conditions are piecing, added to which is the small demand for footwear outside of staples, therefore, affairs are rather mixed, and the future seems uncertain.

Prices have been the chief topic and the chief hindrance to the booking of orders, but conservatism is strongly featured and appears justifiable. Exporting brings few results. There are some failures reported, and the liquidating of a long-established house is also heard of, which makes it appear how unsatisfactory business is today; but this must be taken in its broadest sense, because there are certain grades of footwear ordered well into the spring.

Packer Hide Market

No sales of importance are reported in the packer hide market; therefore, few hides have been taken off the market outside of those sent to the vats of the tanning packers. This lack of trading has caused an accumulation of approximately 300,000, largely strike breakers' pull-offs. Hides known as pre-strike product are well sold outside of heavy and light native cows.

Markets such as Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Sioux Falls, which had no part in the strike, are selling ordinary-size lots at the following prices: December native cow 15c, maximum; December heavy native cow 13 1/2c, and light native cow 12c. One outside packer sold January native steers and cows (not assorted) at 12 1/2c, which was 1/2c less than December prices.

All hides pulled off during the strike are bound to move slowly, as many are badly scarred; therefore, buyers are waiting for a proper adjustment of values on each lot offered. The damage varies, therefore requiring the closest inspection.

Prigricifid hides, although of prime quality, are dull because the pending tariff is liable to catch a buyer's sentiment before its arrival.

The future may reveal a wide range of prices. The lower quality stock must be offered at low figures before a clean-up can be effected. The good hides now coming, which are not abundant, will probably be held for a profit. The kill is light and imports small, therefore when the domestic quality begins to improve prices will probably keep in step with such conditions, but predictions are of little value.

Leather Markets

An ordinary but steady business is reported by tanners of both union and oak sole leather. Boston tanners call the demand fairly good considering the backwardness of trading conditions in kindred markets. Philadelphia tanners are making daily shipments of small lots, and Chicago dealers report no large sales. Prices hold strong notwithstanding this conservative buying, and they might advance were trading to spur because the supply is not normal. The tanneries are not running more than 40 per cent of capacity.

Union steer backs are quoted at 50¢ to 55¢; cow backs, 45¢ to 50¢. Offal is active. Shoulders are 30¢ to 35¢; bellies, 17¢ to 20¢; heads, 10¢ to 15¢; oak heavy steer backs, 55¢ to 60¢; cow backs, 45¢ to 50¢; prime bellies, 25¢ to 30¢. Offal is booked ahead. Shoulders are 35¢ to 40¢; bellies 24¢ to 30¢.

Boston calfskin tanners say that conditions are unchanged, although buyers are in the market frequently. Actual business is light because hides on salable lots are too low to awaken even a drooping market. Chicago tanners report trading as dull. Buyers are poking around every day ready to take a chance on lots at their own figures. Blacks still lead in what call there is, although colors are showing a gain. Standard tannages are quoted at 45¢ to 50¢, with a good second grade at 35¢ to 40¢. There is a fair stock of cheap leather on the market which must be inspected because quotations would be no guide to a buyer looking for a clean-up purchase.

As expected, patent leather tanners are reaping the benefit of the popularity of shiny leather. There has been a smart improvement in the sales. Chrome patent is selling at 45¢ to 50¢, the lower qualities ranging from 35¢ to 40¢. Patent tip is strong at 50¢. Bar tanned, top grade is moving at 37¢ to 40¢, from which point it runs as low as 16¢. Chicago and Philadelphia are also having a good demand for patent leather, with prices showing a stronger trend.

Side Upper Leather Dull

Ride upper leather tanners are not having the volume of business expected at this time, therefore prospective buyers can get nothing definite from daily quotations. It is obvious, however, that tanners have no business stocks to sacrifice. Good hides, new to us, are not great, and prices likely to drop much. Calfskins on prime upper leather are unchanged, although they may be a bit easy. Chrome colored chrome is selling at 25¢ to 30¢. The lower grades from

SHOE TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Special).—The shoe trade seems shaping up better as retailers have cleared stocks after the late holidays of 1921. Sales are now in progress, and some of the London firms are advertising at pre-war prices, the truth being they are offering a collection of rubbish. The values of best goods are receding very slowly, and manufacturers are still complaining that any price reduction is not passed to the public by the average retailer. There has been quite a flutter in hide circles owing to the failure of John C. Gale & Co., Limited, hide brokers of Liverpool. This is one of the oldest British firms. The estate is in liquidation, but developments are anxiously awaited, as several well-known firms are "hit" for large accounts.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Philippine Legislature has authorized the issue of \$22,500,000 of bonds in the United States. The legitimate automobile trade of Mexico has become seriously affected by the refusal of the United States to allow the export of 100,000 tons of wheat, flour and corn to Russia in February and March. The New Haven (Conn.) Gas Light Company has reduced rates on an average about 10 per cent. Canadian money at a discount of 4 1/2 per cent at Buffalo is the lowest since the war. A year ago this was 15 per cent. The normal rate is 2 per cent. The Gulf Refining Company makes a cut of 2 cents in the wholesale tank wagon price of gasoline to 24c for New England. The cotton market is quiet. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon instructs internal revenue collectors to accept Victory notes in payment of income and profits taxes due March 15. German iron and steel prices have been increased to meet the 20 per cent advance in railroad freight rates and higher coal costs. The first shipment of meat from Argentina since the war was received at New York with the arrival of 17,000 carcasses of lambs. The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads have let contracts to eastern manufacturers for \$12,000,000 of freight and passenger cars. The Department of Labor complies with the order of the American dollar based on the cost of living, is now worth 57-10c, compared with par in 1914 and a low of 44c in 1921. The 1921-22 season of the Imperial Bank of Germany Jan. 31, 1922, were 955,690,000 marks against 1,091,835,000 the corresponding week in 1921 and 1,090,140,000 in 1920. Forty out of 55 cities and industrial centers reporting to the federal department of labor had 4.2 per cent more workers Jan. 31 than on Dec. 31. A deduction of \$12,453,355 was incurred in the operation of the United States postal service in three months ended Sept. 30, 1921, which is \$2,318,613 smaller than for the corresponding quarter of 1920. Cash on hand of the Treasury is \$1,218,200,000 being paid to veterans of the world war in 13 states and \$165,000,000 more in adjusted compensation will be disbursed under legislation already passed. Delegates to the Lowell (Mass.) Textile Council, representing nine unions, voted Sunday to oppose the 20 per cent reduction in wages planned at the Hamilton and Bay State mills. New York State Controller Wendell predicts a further reduction in state taxes, saying there will be a surplus of \$22,400,000 in the state treasury June 30 next. The total foreign trade of the Philippines for 1921 was \$203,935,337, a decrease of more than \$90,000,000 from 1920. The volume of business for the week ending Feb. 1, as measured by bank debits in 167 centers, was \$3,149,000,000, an increase of 7 per cent over the week before and a decrease of 1 per cent from the corresponding week in 1921. Fall River (Mass.) cotton mills in the first quarter of 1922 will disburse \$1,997,075 dividends on a capitalization of \$28,490,000, or slightly more than \$3.93 per share to the most unfavorable quarter since 1916. A group composed of 12 federal land banks, investment houses and dealers, headed by Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore, is offering to lease at \$750,000 10-30 year Federal Land Bank 5 per cent bonds at 105 1/2 and interest to not approximately 4 1/2 per cent.

Gold from Russia

The Steamer Gladia has arrived in Boston from Ravel, Russia, with from 10 to 15 tons of Russian gold valued at from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 kroner (\$15,700,000 to \$18,900,000 at current exchange). The shipment is said to be the largest quantity of Russian gold ever transmitted. The consignment is addressed to the Bank of America and the Stockholm Private Bank, but is understood to be destined principally for west European countries.

Bankers' Profits for Year

The Bankers' Manufacturing Company reports profits for the year to Dec. 31, 1921, of \$291,154, compared with profits in 1920 of \$238,808 and in 1919 of \$251,972.

Living Costs Decrease

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The cost of living in the United States decreased 1.3 per cent in the last 12 months. Department of Labor figures show.

TRADE IS SLACK IN BRITISH CIRCLES

General Sentiment in England to Effect That Recovery in Business Will Be Slow—Numerous Favorable Factors, However

LONDON (By Mail).—These are unfavorable times for trade and industry in England. Nobody is very confident about the future. Everybody thinks the recovery will be a long and slow process. In financial circles there is no great faith in the pending plan for the reconstruction of Europe, and until Europe is reconstructed it is agreed that prosperity cannot return to England.

Here and there, in the textile industries, things are better than a few months ago, but there seem to be two dark spots for every bright one. Trade figures for the year just ended show a decrease of nearly \$346,000,000 in imports, and of \$631,000,000 in domestic exports, compared with previous years; and if both figures are higher than 1918, it has to be remembered that prices are still not far from double those of 1913.

At the same time, the year begins with a decidedly cheerful tone in the stock market. Money is exceedingly plentiful, all gilt-edge securities have risen several points the last few weeks, and new issues are over-subscribed as soon as they appear. There is talk already of seeing the various war stocks back at their issue prices, and it is fully expected the bank rate will come down to 4 1/2 per cent as soon as the New York Federal Reserve Bank has taken the lead in a new reduction. Why, then, this more than superficial rally on the stock exchange in face of a decidedly gloomy outlook for trade and industry?

The explanation is not far to seek. "You are doubtless impressed," said a high authority, "by the way we snap up the new issues, home and colonial. You wonder how we do it when the country is so hard up. All the banks are showing reduced profits and lower deposits. Dividends are being paid as regularly as clockwork. Every one is groaning under the taxes and clamoring for relief. Where, then, does all the money come from to push up securities point after point?"

"In my opinion money is plentiful, first of all because trade is so bad. The banks have no demands from merchants and manufacturers. They can't well be blamed for seeking employment for their money. They subscribe for these new issues, to sell them again at a premium. Perhaps 50 per cent of money raised comes in this way, directly or indirectly. And, similarly, a lot of bank money is put into existing gilt-edge securities in expectation of a rise. Present prices are decidedly attractive."

"But then, too, there are other investors. People are acting under two kinds of influences. They are tired of waiting for recovery in trade, and believe that, anyhow, prices have reached bottom. Of the short term borrowing there is not enough to absorb the funds. So the tendency is toward the long term gilt-edge securities while they are cheap. I believe we shall see the movement continue for several months yet."

Trade Revival Results

The obvious difficulty lies in this, that when trade and industry revive the banks will withdraw their funds from the stock market. If they sell their securities, prices will come down with a rush. Now a man can go to his bank and get all the money he likes, so he can get the goods he wants. With that money he buys Consols or funding loan and Victory bonds or English rails. What will happen when the banks call in these loans in order to finance trade? Since all stock exchange transactions must still be for cash down, and no contango or margins are permitted, recovery in trade cannot be gradual if the banks are to get their money free and available without disturbing the market. Otherwise there will be a situation in which trade and industry will be rallying while the market is declining, just as now the market is rallying while trade and industry are in the doldrums.

There is indicated everywhere a revival of confidence in consols and war loans, which is heartily welcomed by a government awaiting the moment to clear off some of the floating debt that stands above \$1,000,000. A funding plan of some sort is fully expected, to relieve the treasury and perhaps ultimately the taxpayer, but because the happens the bank rate is expected to fall another half-point. With that, the rise in the exchange rate on New York, and improvement in the best grades of stocks and bonds, the stock market will be more cheerful than ever.

Money Growing Easier

On the whole, there is not much evidence of a speculative boom, however. The character of the movement seems to preclude that. The small investor is still absent, and the jobbers and brokers who cater to him are still having a thin time of it. Possibly that accounts for the rally in not so favorable as it looks, but it is at least partly sound where money is being placed in the belief that the days of 6 per cent gilt-edge bonds are passing. And in the belief of most observers qualified to speak they are passing. The index numbers show that money is fast regaining its old purchasing value. According to one labor leader, the cuts in wages in the last twelve-month alone amount to \$400,000,000, and the process has not yet finished. At the same time, the Economist index number, with 100 as basis for 1914, is down to 170, after starting the year at 211. The Britisher is good at waiting, and is prepared to wait. "Things cannot get worse, anyhow," said one of them, "and we are bound to watch them getting better."

WESTERN BUSINESS OUTLOOK IMPROVES

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—In a few respects the business situation in the west is showing improvement. For one thing, the automobile show has resulted in greatly increased sales over a year ago. This is an indication that on the basis of reduced prices the buying of pleasure cars is of liberal proportions.

Another development has been some increase in car loadings the past week. However, much of this increase has been in the grain trade, there having been a big run especially of corn. Much corn is not only running to the western terminals, but a large percentage of it has been moving through to the seaboard for export. This is a good indication, and farmers are benefiting to a considerable extent, although the price of corn is still low.

There has been some improvement, also in export buying of flour and of wheat. There also has been considerable buying of pork products for export. Colder weather for a time stimulated a little more activity in the coal trade, but it was more to fill a broader need for fuel than in any way reflecting any increase in industrial activity. The demand for coal, on the whole, is still a way below normal.

In the agricultural situation the most encouraging feature has been the change in the live stock situation. Hogs have advanced to the highest level in many weeks and the expectation of packers that they would buy their winter supplies at 6 to 7c a pound has not been fulfilled. The cause of the higher prices has been the heavy buying of hogs by shippers to fill the needs of small packers all over the country.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF MORRIS & CO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Morris & Co., in their financial report for the year ended Oct. 29, 1921, confirm what is already known regarding the lean results of the packing house industries for the past year, in that their surplus decreased during the period \$11,900,000. Their volume of sales was quite satisfactory, compared with previous years, and they had over \$2,500,000 and quick liabilities, including their acceptance drafts against export shipments, are about \$7,500,000. As quick assets amount to over \$30,000,000, the ratio is about five to one, which under present-day conditions is very satisfactory.

The balance sheet as of Oct. 29 compares:

ASSETS	1921	1920
Real estate & mach.	\$33,001,787	\$33,474,280
Branch markets	5,118,723	4,440,825
Accounts receivable	10,000,000	5,700,000
Cash on hand	2,585,947	4,571,827
Inventories	21,584,259	30,624,015
Investments	7,821,534	11,673,838
Accounts receivable	15,656,085	25,881,462
Accounts payable	817,798	1,894,232
Total	\$1,405,239	\$116,843,021

LIABILITIES

	1921	1920
Common stock	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000
Preferred stock	10,000,000	10,000,000
10-year gold notes	15,000,000	15,000,000
Bonds	17,628,000	17,950,000
Bills payable	4,335,611	12,264,264
Export drafts	1,380,000	6,590,000
Accounts payable	817,798	1,894,232
Accrued interest	447,790	464,100
Res for deprec.	9,657,784	9,488,547
Surplus	1,299,255	13,271,796
Total	\$1,405,239	\$116,843,021

MANUFACTURES IN DEMAND ABROAD

Finished manufactures exported from the United States in the calendar year 1921 formed a larger percentage of exports than in any previous year and their value, despite the 1921 fall in prices, was more than double that of any year preceding the war. It was not to be expected, says the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, that the group "Manufactures for use in manufacturing" would form as large a percentage of the exports in 1921 as in pre-war years, for most of this class of material exported was sent to the factories of Europe which have not yet resumed their pre-war activities and purchases. But finished manufactures, which go directly from the United States to the non-manufacturing sections of the world, South America, Asia, Oceania, Africa, and North American neighbors, actually formed 37 per cent of the exports of the country in the calendar year 1921 against only 31 per cent in the fiscal year 1914, 29 per cent in 1920 and 28 per cent in 1919. Exports at the greatly reduced prices of 1921 the total value of finished manufactures exported was \$1,625,000,000 against only \$725,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914; \$500,000,000 in 1910, \$332,000,000 in 1900, \$133,000,000 in 1890, and \$93,000,000 in 1880.

Railway Certificates Sold

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Sale of railroad equipment trust certificates in the amount of \$1,167,000 is announced by Director-General Davis, making a total of \$119,328,107 of these securities disposed of by the government to date. Sales consisted of blocks of Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas certificates sold to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Citett, Peabody & Co.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Citett, Peabody & Co., Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows its profits after charges and federal tax \$275,400, equivalent to \$2.25 a share on \$3,432,000 outstanding preferred stock, compared with \$1,932,392, equivalent after preferred stock dividends, to \$7.58 a share on \$1,000,000 common stock in 1920.

Treasury Notes Popular

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announces that total subscriptions for the three-year 4 1/2 per cent federal Treasury notes authorized March 31, 1922, were \$49,965,000 and total of subscriptions allocated was \$60,599,500. All reserve banks over-subscribed their quotas.

Ford Buys Lincoln Plant

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—Henry Ford today purchased the Lincoln Motor Company for \$2,000,000.

Reichsbank's Affairs

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The Reichsbank's holdings of foreign bills amount to about 75,000,000 gold marks.

F. W. WOOLWORTH SHOWS A SURPLUS

For Year of 1921 This Concern Earns About \$20 a Share for the Common Stock, a Gain Over 1920

The F. W. Woolworth Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows surplus after depreciation, inventory adjustment, federal taxes and preferred dividends of \$13,023,960, equivalent to \$20.04 a share on \$55,000,000 common, compared with \$17,751, or \$13.37 a share, in 1920:

	1921	1920
Net sales	\$147,654,847	\$140,918,981
Net inc.	\$13,752,960	\$7,752,551
Prep. div.	750,000	557,500
Balance	13,023,960	8,917,751
Com. div.	5,000,000	4,000,000
Surplus	8,023,960	4,917,751
Prep. div.	14,381,363	23,144,455
Total sur.	22,405,323	28,062,206
Stock div.	15,000,000	15,000,000
Pf. stock div.	145,475	100,821
& N. sur.	22,059,350	14,961,385

*After \$1,743,370 depreciation in inventories and reserve of \$2,500,000 for federal taxes, contingencies, etc.

After depreciation, federal taxes, etc.

The general balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1921, compares as follows:

ASSETS	1921	1920
Real estate, bldg. etc.	\$20,427,644	\$15,424,137
Good will	50,000,000	50,000,000
Treasury stock	472,045	2,611,320
Securities	1,330,334	1,340,903
Mortgages pay.	1,314,500	1,554,000
Notes receivable	16,344,250	18,509,683
Accounts rec.	703,033	463,303
Cash	11,050,739	4,267,345
Prepayments	83,910	144,335
Dividends accrued	18,910	45,185
Miscellaneous	6,817,020	5,405,122
Deferred charges	106,843,739	99,293,971
Total	\$106,843,739	\$99,293,971

LIABILITIES

	1921	1920
Preferred stock	\$10,000,000	\$12,000,000
Common stock	55,000,000	55,000,000
Accounts pay.	1,554,000	1,554,000
Accounts pay.	661,965	831,838
Dividends pay.	175,000	210,000
Depreciation reserve	3,474,384	2,846,117
Reserve for federal taxes	2,269,000	2,269,000
Emp. benefit fund	10,000	10,000
Surplus	23,038,550	13,367,368
Total	\$106,843,739	\$99,293,971

Result of 1921 operations of F. W. Woolworth Company is best indicated by the fact that the reserve for federal taxes of \$2,500,000 is \$1,200,000 greater than at the end of 1920. Few companies had sufficient increase in business last year to warrant a larger tax reserve than 1920.

Strength of the financial position is shown by cash of \$11,050,739, compared with \$4,267,345 at the end of 1920, while inventories are carried at \$16,344,250, compared with \$18,509,683, a decrease of about \$2,400,000, even though business increased nearly 57,000,000 over 1920.

Working capital stood at \$23,706,341 at the end of 1921, compared with \$20,087,001 at the end of 1920 and \$19,990,000 at the end of 1919. Net profits per dollar of sales were 9.34 cents in 1921, the best yield since 1917. Preferred stock was reduced by cancellation from \$12,000,000 to \$10,000,000, of which the company had \$429,300 par value in the treasury at the close of 1921.

Canada's Asbestos Industry

MONTREAL, (Special).—It has long been an anomaly that the Dominion of Canada, while ranking as the world's principal producer of asbestos, has lagged behind in the matter of engaging upon the manufacture of asbestos products. Practically the entire demands in Canada for goods manufactured from asbestos have been satisfied from the United States manufacturing plants. Canada, with 85 per cent of the world's possession of asbestos deposits, is exporting 85 per cent of the raw material it mines to the United States, and buying back its own product in a manufactured form.

Savings Increase

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Business depression and unemployment during the last year are not reflected in the savings of New York City's vast army of wage earners, according to the report of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York, issued today. Local savings institutions on Jan. 1 owed their depositors \$1,984,437,841, an increase of \$15,730,339 over July 1, 1921.

Dutch Loan Talk Discredited

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Reports that the Dutch government contemplates a loan of \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in this country were current today in the financial district in connection with the further strength of exchange on Amsterdam. The reports were not credited in well-informed banking circles, where the opinion prevailed that the Netherlands Government probably could make better terms at home or in London.

State Sells Notes

State Treasurer Jackson of Massachusetts has opened bids for \$4,000,000 State of Massachusetts treasury service loan notes. The amount is to be divided into two issues of \$2,000,000 each, due Nov. 20, 1922, and the other for \$1,000,000, due Nov. 20, 1923. The notes were awarded to the First National Bank of Boston on a 4 1/2 per cent basis for the \$2,000,000 and 4 1/2 per cent basis for the \$1,000,000.

Belgium Pays Interest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Payment of \$209,802 by Belgium as a semiannual interest on 4 per cent interest on its obligation of \$4,000,000 to the United States for surplus war materials has been received by the Treasury. The principal of this debt is due August 5.

Newspaper Bank Fails

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 17 (Special).—The Skien Handels Bank has suspended payment. The entire share capital is lost, but the depositors are not expected to have any loss. The bank was founded in 1917.

Gasoline Price Advanced

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—The price of gasoline at Standard Oil filling stations here was advanced one cent a gallon today. The new price is 21 cents.

Reserve Banks' Reserve

The weekly Boston bank statement shows reserve excess in Federal Reserve Bank of \$54,000, a decrease of \$45,000.

Exchanges and Balances

WESTERN

Seattle, Washington

New Washington Hotel

with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to discriminating readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

All rooms equipped with private bath.

European Plan. \$2.50 up.

Operated by J. C. Matmaduke

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Under New Management

LISSNER & IVERSON, Props.

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HOTEL TURPIN

Powell at Market
Free bus to Hotel

Pie'n Whistle Dining Room in Connection with Hotel

FIREPROOF

IN THE HEART OF EVERYTHING

The CLIFT HOTEL

"Where Service Predominates"

Convenient to all points American and European

Frederick C. Clift, Pres't and Managing Director

Gary at Taylor Street

SAN FRANCISCO

Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO, California

Gary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe, and retail store district. Roomlike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.

Room Tariff Mailed on Request.

Breakfasts 50c, 60c, 75c, Lunch 60c. (Sundays 75c)

Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50).

Hotel Stewart, Meals and Rooms Throughout the West

King George Hotel

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Nine-Story Fireproof Building

300 Rooms—All with private bath.

RATES from \$2.00 per day single

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All outside rooms with private bath. Elegantly furnished. First class service. Absolutely fireproof.

BALDWIN HOTEL

Grant Avenue near Sutter Street

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In the shopping, theatre and business district. From Ferry take No. 1, 2 or 3 car to Grant Avenue. From Sutter and Townsend take No. 15, 16 or 22 car to Sutter St.

Hotel Sacramento

"The Leading Hotel of Sacramento"

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Of the very best class. The only fireproof Hotel in Sacramento.

ALBERT BETTENS, Manager

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An hotellike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AXER & CO., LTD., Props.

HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS

DE LAND, FLORIDA

One of the distinguished Winter resorts of the high rolling pine country, with game putting greens in abundance.

Thos. C. Brooks, Manager

United States, however, according to the writer, does not know these things. The ties which bind the two peoples have slackened, though they can easily be again drawn tight, and there could not be a better psychological moment in the present, now that the consciousness of its international duties has been awakened in the American people. Diplomacy and trade can do much, but ethical and artistic ties could also be a great help.

For this reason the Netherlands-American Foundation has been created in the United States and a similar organization in Holland must be formed, working in cooperation with the Americans in drawing closer the mutual relations.

Argentine Wheat for Russia

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 5—Shipment of 50,000 tons of wheat, flour and maize to Russia from Argentina in February and March has been contracted for, according The Herald. Nine vessels will be used to transport the foodstuffs, it is announced.

NEW YORK

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In the very center of New York's business and social activities.

Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unflinching comfort that its guests expect of it.

George H. Newton, Manager.

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John McE, Bowman President

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THE BILTMORE HOTEL, COMMODORE Geo. W. Swenson, V. P.

THE BELMONT James Woods, V. P.

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Rooms \$2 per day

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Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40

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These three hotels, under the same management, offer the maximum of luxurious refinement combined with the latest hotel improvements at very reasonable rates. Tariff on Application to Manager.

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ONE SQUARE SOUTH OF CAPITOL

Same Management and Staff as formerly at the Hamilton Hotel (now removed)

Residential and transient Modified American Plan. Rooms and meals or Rooms only. Unusually moderate rates.

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Hotel Southland

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NORFOLK'S FIREPROOF AND COMPLETE HOTEL

Burlington Hotel

American and European Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine

200 Rooms with 200 Bathrooms

Five Minutes from Everything

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hotel Advertising Charge

50c an article line 200 words, 30c acceptable 14 lines (1 inch), \$4.20.

Forest Hills Inn

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Single Rooms \$2.25 Per Day Upwards

ADVANTAGES

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Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken palm garden.

Orchestral music of highest order.

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A hotel of Quality and Refinement, located in the Residential Section of the West Side. Short Block from Broadway Subway Station, within easy reach of all Shops and Theatres.

Rates—Single Room.....\$1.50
Single Room, bath nearby.....\$2.00
Parlor, bedroom, bath, for 2.....\$3.00
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath.....\$5.00
Excellent Restaurant—Moderate Prices. Table d'Hôte or a la Carte. Write for Booklet A and Map of N. Y. City.

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HOTEL PRISCILLA

307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

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HOTEL WASHINGTON

Curzon Street, Piccadilly, London.

Recently opened with modern appointments. High class throughout.

150 Rooms, 60 Bathrooms, Suites.

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CASSELLS NAMED GOLF PRESIDENT

Royal Canadian Association Selects the Courses for Its 1922 Amateur Ladies and Open Championship Tournaments

TORONTO, Feb. 5 (Special).—A large number of golfers attended the twenty-third annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Golf Association here this evening when the reports of retiring President P. J. Myler of Hamilton, Secretary-Treasurer B. Landerson, and the various committees were received and the election of president and the executive committee held. Afterward various subjects of interest to golfers were discussed in an informal manner.

The Canadian amateur championship of 1922 was awarded to the Hamilton Golf Club, while the ladies' championship will be contested over the course of the Toronto club. The open championship will be decided at Montreal, the committee being empowered to make the selection of the club that will act as host. R. H. C. Cassels, K. C., of this city, was elected president, while B. L. Anderson was elected secretary-treasurer. The other members of the executive committee, who will elect the vice-presidents at their first meeting, are C. Gillespie of Calgary, G. P. Wilson, Winnipeg; Maj. J. H. Wilson, Hamilton; K. Soper, Ottawa; G. H. Turpin, Montreal; A. R. Pease, Montreal; H. Peters, Vancouver, and G. S. Yvon, C. A. Bogert, J. C. Breckinridge and S. B. Gundy of this city.

Mr. Myler, in presenting his report, referred to the change in the date of the annual meeting from the time of the amateur championship to early in the year and his report covered the time between the last annual meeting on June 29, 1920, until the end of December last. In that time the association's membership has grown from 35 associate clubs and 13 affiliated ones to 23 and 80, respectively. Of the 30 new clubs admitted to membership, five others have dropped out, three are associate and 27 affiliated, and the Canadian seniors' association has also become affiliated. In referring to the various championships held last year he reported as follows: The twenty-third amateur championship was held on the course of the Winnipeg Golf Club, Winnipeg, Aug. 22 to 27. There were 123 entries. Each game consisted of 18 holes, except the finals and semifinals, which were 36 holes. The championship was won by Frank Thompson, Toronto.

The sixteenth ladies' championship was held on the course of the Rivermead Golf Club, Ottawa, Sept. 19 to 24. There were 98 entries. Conditions were a qualifying round of 18 holes medal play, handicap limit 24. The lowest score for the qualifying round was 34, made by Miss Cecil Leitch, who also won the championship by defeating Miss Mollie McBride 17 and 15 in the final.

The open championship was held on the course of the Toronto Golf Club Aug. 1 and 2. There were 123 entries. The entire field played 72 holes, 36 the first day and 36 the second, the total number of strokes for the 72 holes counting for the championship. The following were prize winners:

- First Prize—W. M. Trovings, Bloomfield G. C., Birmingham, 236.
- Second Prize—M. J. Brady, Oakland Club, Detroit, 236.
- Third Prize—R. G. MacDonald, Bob Olink Club, Chicago, 236.
- Fourth Prize—T. B. Armour, Lothburn, Edinburgh, 239.
- Fifth Prize—George Cummings, Toronto G. C., 240.
- Sixth Prize—J. H. Kirkwood, Australia, 240.

He also referred to the appointment of A. H. Campbell as the representative of the R. C. G. A., to the green section of the R. C. G. A., to the later's request, and the many benefits derived from this connection. After the meeting there was a general discussion and the ribbed club and other important matters were brought up. Many of the speakers voiced their opinions and the new committee was given a general idea of the feeling in the association, but before any action is taken it is likely that all the clubs in the association will be asked for their opinion. Some thought that in Canada more competition with United States golfers, the rules in Canada should conform with those across the border, while others, and apparently the majority, were in favor of indorsing all the actions and rules of the Royal and Ancient Society of St. Andrews. Others thought the R. C. G. A. should not commit itself to either of these positions, but should deal with the various subjects as they came up and in the best interests of the Canadian golfers.

SELECT MCGILL MEN FOR ANNUAL MEET

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 5 (Special).—The following McGill students were selected to represent the local university at the annual intercollegiate assault at arms at Toronto on Feb. 17 and 18, as a result of the finals of the college championships:

- Wrestling—110 pounds, J. Kilgus; 125 pounds, A. McDonald; 135 pounds, G. G. Matthews; 155 pounds, G. Currie; 145 pounds, C. McNaughton; 155 pounds, G. W. Bain; 175 pounds, G. Ruppel.
- Boxing—110 pounds, M. Schleifer; 115 pounds, J. Goldapple; 125 pounds, G. F. Graham; 135 pounds, F. E. Blackwell; 145 pounds, W. E. Brewer; 155 pounds, M. Ahlqvist; 175 pounds, J. R. Smith, Heavyweight; L. E. McNaughton.
- Fencing—M. Crestrol.

The boxers are scheduled to meet the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis next Saturday while the wrestlers will take part in a three-conference meet with those of Cornell and Syracuse University on the same day.

By defeating Queens University here this evening in the first local intercollegiate hockey game by 4 goals to 2

RUDD'S PROPOSAL IS TURNED DOWN

Plan to Promote an Interschools Relay Meeting Is Regarded Unfavorable by Head Masters

LONDON (Special).—It was the intention of Mr. B. G. D. Rudd, of Oxford Blue, Olympic runner and honorary secretary of the Achilles Club, to promote, on behalf of that organization, an interschools relay meeting to be held at Queen's Club, on April 8, the date when the Achilles will themselves oppose United States team from the University of Pennsylvania; but the proposal was not regarded favorably at a recent conference of public schools' head masters, and was rejected by 36 votes to 10. The main reasons put forth in opposition to the scheme were that such a meeting would add to the already heavy expenses of school life, would interfere with studies, and would increase the publicity given to schoolboys and their doings. This last was considered most undesirable. Mr. W. W. Vaughan, Rugby, who moved the resolution, "that the conference reasserts its objection to any increase in the number of competitions between schools," stated that, although the head masters believed firmly in interschools rivalry and relay racing, they considered the projected meeting likely to prove illusory, as, for one reason or another, it was unlikely that the schools would be fully represented.

Mr. Rudd, giving his reason for the Achilles Club desiring to promote a schools' relay meet, remarked that in 1920, when the opinions of headmasters and games' captains were sought, the great majority were in favor of the scheme. Then the Achilles Club sent out invitations to compete, Mr. Rudd commented upon England's comparatively poor showing at the Olympic Games and in America and added that he thought a meet on the lines projected would, if standardized, give a tradition to schoolboy athletics. He also considered that it would be a splendid alternative for those schools which are unable to send representatives to the annual public schools' athletic championships.

ILLINOIS SWIMMERS ARE EASY WINNERS

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 4 (Special).—The University of Illinois defeated Purdue University in an intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association dual swimming meet here this afternoon by a score of 65 to 15. The Illinois swimming team is one of the most capable that has ever performed here, having won six firsts out of the seven events scheduled and also won the relay meet. A water basketball game, the first that has ever been seen at Purdue, was one of the features of the meet, and ended with a score of 5 to 3 in favor of Illinois. Capt. N. J. Roberts '22, of the Old Guard and Black team, was the only Purdue man to win a first place, showing good form in winning the fancy diving event. R. L. Wheeler '24 of Illinois did splendid work in the 220-yard free style swim, taking the Indiana State record for this event. The summary:

- 40-Yard Swim—Won by O. Gale, Illinois, 22; second, R. E. Royal, Illinois, 23; third, C. T. Jensen '23, Purdue, 24.
- 100-Yard Swim—Won by R. E. Royal, Illinois, 22; second, C. T. Jensen '23, Purdue, 23; third, W. R. Swank, Purdue, 24.
- 160-Yard Back Stroke Swim—Won by C. Bowen '23, Illinois, 22; second, C. T. Jensen '23, Purdue, 23; third, L. E. Earp '23, Purdue, 24.
- 200-Yard Breast Stroke Swim—Won by N. J. Roberts '22, Purdue, 22; second, H. K. Beebe '23, Illinois, 23; third, M. L. Ogden, Purdue, 24.
- 220-Yard Swim—Won by R. L. Wheeler '22, Illinois, 22; second, N. J. Roberts, Purdue, 23; third, M. J. Roberts, Purdue, 24.
- 100-Yard Relay—Won by Illinois, (Team composed of Postle, Gale, Weaver and Royal).
- 60-Foot Plunge—Won by W. E. Taylor '22, Illinois, 22; second, K. L. Fox '22, Illinois, 23; third, K. L. Fox '22, Illinois, 24.
- Fancy Diving—Won by V. H. Condon '24, Illinois, 22; second, N. J. Roberts, Purdue, 23; third, A. R. Benton, Purdue, 24.

Toronto Is Eliminated

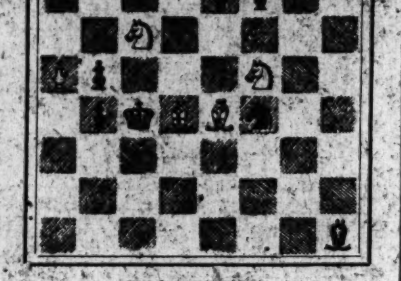
TORONTO, Feb. 5 (Special).—University of Toronto, amateur championship of Canada, and Allan Cup holders, were eliminated from the Ontario Hockey Association race here this evening when they sustained their second defeat from the Granites and their fourth of the season, the final score being 5 goals to 2. The game was one of the most exciting witnessed in the city, both teams displaying more speed than previously this season, and the checking was so close that a combination play was almost out of the question, only two of the seven goals resulting from more than one-man rushes.

Notre County Wins 3 to 0

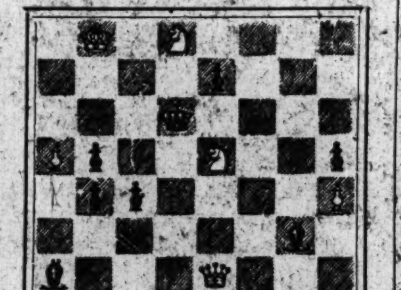
SHEPHERD, England, Feb. 5 (Special).—In the third meeting between the Notre County and Bradford City in the second round of the competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup the former gained a victory here today by 3 goals to 0.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 337
By G. Brugi
Via Vigilio, Italy
Original: Sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor
Black Pieces 5



White to play and mate in two
PROBLEM NO. 338
By T. Schaad, from Alain C. White's Alpine Chess.
Black Pieces 5



White to play and mate in three
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 335. 1. Kt-K1 R4 KxP
2. B-K3
3. B-B3 ch Kt (Q7) moves
4. Kt-B3 ch Any
Prob. Comp.
J. Colpa.
Kt-B1

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
An example of the Block-throw from the Brighton Society Ty.
By G. K. Ansell
Black Pieces 7



White to play and mate in two
NOTES
Edward Lasker, the western United States champion on his way east from Chicago gave two exhibitions, one at Cleveland, Ohio, where he won 44, lost 4 and drew 2, and the other at Baltimore, Md., winning 15, drawing 2 and losing 2 out of 19 games.

Frank J. Marshall at Montreal, Canada, surpassed his own world record for a number of games played simultaneously, contesting no less than 156, winning 127, losing 8 and drawing 21.

Eight players, including the present champion, Chas. have qualified for the finals of the annual handicap tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club, N. Y.

Salamy Rzeschewski is planning his second American tour under the management of the American Chess Bulletin. All clubs interested should communicate with H. Helmes, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

Berkshire, England, defeated Hertfordshire in a close match, 8 1/2-7 1/2. The score:

- BERKSHIRE: 1. S. L. 2. W. 3. L. 4. P. 5. J. 6. L. 7. P. 8. J. 9. L. 10. P. 11. J. 12. L. 13. P. 14. J. 15. L. 16. P. 17. J. 18. L. 19. P. 20. J. 21. L. 22. P. 23. J. 24. L. 25. P. 26. J. 27. L. 28. P. 29. J. 30. L. 31. P. 32. J. 33. L. 34. P. 35. J. 36. L. 37. P. 38. J. 39. L. 40. P. 41. J. 42. L. 43. P. 44. J. 45. L. 46. P. 47. J. 48. L. 49. P. 50. J. 51. L. 52. P. 53. J. 54. L. 55. P. 56. J. 57. L. 58. P. 59. J. 60. L. 61. P. 62. J. 63. L. 64. P. 65. J. 66. L. 67. P. 68. J. 69. L. 70. P. 71. J. 72. L. 73. P. 74. J. 75. L. 76. P. 77. J. 78. L. 79. P. 80. J. 81. L. 82. P. 83. J. 84. L. 85. P. 86. J. 87. L. 88. P. 89. J. 90. L. 91. P. 92. J. 93. L. 94. P. 95. J. 96. L. 97. P. 98. J. 99. L. 100. P. 101. J. 102. L. 103. P. 104. J. 105. L. 106. P. 107. J. 108. L. 109. P. 110. J. 111. L. 112. P. 113. J. 114. L. 115. P. 116. J. 117. L. 118. P. 119. J. 120. L. 121. P. 122. J. 123. L. 124. P. 125. J. 126. L. 127. P. 128. J. 129. L. 130. P. 131. J. 132. L. 133. P. 134. J. 135. L. 136. 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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Twenty-Six Moliere Plays
On Paris Stages in January

PARIS, Jan. 22 (Special).—In the theaters the month of January was the month of Moliere. On the occasion of the centenary of the greatest French dramatist there was hardly a single theater in Paris that did not produce a Moliere spectacle. No fewer than 26 Moliere plays were presented. Some of them were presented many times. Little pieces bearing upon the personality and the work of Moliere were numerous. Poems were recited. The ceremonies of a more official kind have already been referred to. How is it possible for the chronicler to convey an adequate idea of the multiple performances of Moliere? It is, of course, impossible to describe in detail the many revivals. It is better to take one or two typical productions.

At the Comedie-Francaise

Perhaps the play that was most frequently mounted was "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." The writer will therefore deal with two representations of this comedy-making it clear that although "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" is singled out it nevertheless stands for the whole of the Moliere works which were given in all quarters of Paris. First, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" is probably the best play of the cycle of comedies.

At the Comedie-Francaise it was staged with the remarkable care that the principal state-endowed theater knows how to give. It made a special appeal to the foreign delegates who were present in Paris for the Moliere fete. Simple as it is in its action, without elaborate construction, it may well be regarded as the most characteristic piece of Moliere. It is so true, so vivacious, so ample in its scope, and so penetrating in its wit, that it is truly as real today as on the day it was written. Almost one might say that it is a satire of our time. Monsieur Jourdain, the central figure, has his counterpart in the nouveau riche. Many of those Frenchmen and Englishmen and Americans—for Monsieur Jourdain is of all countries—behave precisely as Moliere's hero behaved. The accumulation of wealth in unaccustomed hands of recent years has rendered a considerable class of people a little erratic. They are no longer unaffected and simple, they are full of pride and vanity, and seek to be what they are not by nature.

The Character of Jourdain

Maurice de Feraudy, the famous Comedie-Francaise actor, who took this part of the nouveau riche, interpreted it after his fashion. His fashion is commendable though it differs from that of others. He did not emphasize unduly the comic and disagreeable side of the character. On the contrary he brought out all the naïveté, all the pathos, of the unfortunate Monsieur Jourdain. This is the writer thinks, as it should be.

After all, Monsieur Jourdain is, as the French say, somewhat sympathetic. He possesses a complete good faith. His good humor is touching and his credulity arouses as much pity as laughter. Is not that the essence of true humor—to mingle drollery with compassion? For he is remembered that Monsieur Jourdain, if he would raise himself above his former condition, above the conditions which best become him, was not merely seeking material aggrandizement, but was endeavoring to become intellectually superior. It was wrong, therefore, to mock at him without at the same time recognizing the better part of his ambition.

Undoubtedly the intention of Moliere was rather to denounce the pedantic personages, the self-seeking personages, who immediately surrounded the ignorant bonhomme and who tried to take advantage of his foolishness. The work of Monsieur Jourdain are also shown in an unfavorable light. The daughter is stupid and the wife is self-satisfied. As for the son-in-law, he is far too ready to make fun of Monsieur Jourdain.

Actors of the House of Moliere

It is the mark of an actor who understands the nuances of this character to insist a little more than is usual upon the less humorous aspect of the Moliere hero and to make us feel that in spite of his folly he means well. For this reason one finds the interpretation of Mr. de Feraudy excellent. Among the other actors may be mentioned Georges Berry in the rôle of a philosopher. Mlle. Bretty was amusing in the rôle of the servant Nicole.

All the sociétaires and pensionnaires of the Comedie-Francaise, representing about 70 characters of Moliere at the end of the representation, passed in procession before the bust of Moliere and saluted the dramatist. Mme. Segond-Weber, who is the day-to-day of the theater, recited the verses of Théodore de Banville in honor of the dramatist.

A very different interpretation was given at the Théâtre du Châtelet. This performance of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" was gratuitous and was intended for the school children of Paris. How the children reacted at the end of the play! It was the music-hall artist, Vilbert, who took the principal part. His humor was broad and it was altogether cheerful. He allowed his fantasy to have full course and he drew an irresistible caricature. One may here interpret the remark that it was Andrew Abbot who was in his day the greatest theatrical manager in France, a manager who introduced new methods and renovated the Parisian stage, who first had the notion of employing music-hall artists for the interpretation of Moliere comedies.

Mr. Vilbert, who has exceptional talent and a voice that is rare, was induced by Mr. Abbot to step upon what is called the legitimate stage. Since then the experiment has been repeated several times, notably by that comic mad, Dragoon. The notion is certainly not bad. There has, perhaps, been too much solemnity in the

playing of Moliere. It is the custom to approach these classic masters too gravely. Thereby much of the merriment is inevitably lost. It is probable that Moliere himself was chiefly desirous of creating a roaring entertainment, and it is well that there are often exhibited by actors who do not understand that if Moliere is a classic he is not therefore dull. Much as one likes the interpretation of Mr. de Feraudy, there is certainly room for the more rollicking interpretation of Mr. Vilbert.

At any rate, the school children thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Monsieur Jourdain was perfectly ridiculous, his pretentiousness, his discovery that he could talk prose without knowing it, his simplicity, was revealed with éclat. The municipal council is to be congratulated on having thought of producing "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" for the children and of having enlisted the services of Firmin Gémier as stage manager.

"THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT"

"The Eleventh Commandment" by Brandon Fleming, presented at the Royalty Theater, London. The cast: Lady Barchester.....Grace Lane Marian Barchester.....Dorothy M. Piddock Benson Robert Ransome.....H. G. Stokes Sir Noel Barchester.....Dawson Milward Norman Barchester.....Noel Goodwin John Lynton.....Frank Edmond Ruth Carlsson.....Viola Tree James Mountford.....Edmond Breon

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Special).—During several recent first nights the critics have found themselves wishing that the author, before sitting down to work, had chosen definitely some recognized medium of expression—farce, comedy, melodrama, whatever might best suit his purpose and, having made his choice, had stuck to it. This primal necessity many a young playwright overlooks. Eager to get a work put upon the stage, and having built upon a plot that seems to possess possibilities, he begins to write without having taken the trouble first to evolve, and then to absorb himself in that particular mental atmosphere from which the play must never again emerge if it is to possess truth, character, and unity.

Value of Consistency

But this calls not only for imagination, but also for constant self-restraint. The dangerous ease with which the novice, by inserting here and there an irrelevant joke or an immediate though transient effect, tempts him to stray from his chosen path, and the ultimate ruin of his play. This "Eleventh Commandment," by Brandon Fleming, is a case in point. During the first act, for example, we were given a few minutes of farce, a few more of comedy, just a hint of melodrama; and not until half way through did we know that the last—namely, that of the serial story type—was to come out on top in the end.

Characters Are Old Friends

A considerable number present no doubt enjoyed their evening, if only because the stage was full of old friends. We had met them all before many times—the fabled Squire of Barchester House, Mr. Fleming might well have borrowed some of Trollope's acute observation, as well as his high sounding cathedral name!—whose family tradition comes down from the Crusaders—the wife, simple, credulous and futile; the good actress-daughter, whom they all believe to be bad; and the best stay-at-home daughter, whom they all believe to be good; the intended son-in-law, so unrefined that in real life the heads of Barchester House would have had none of him, nor he very much of them; and the stage money lender with his insolent familiarity, his suave impertinence and his touches of satirical humor that the actor we saw did not originally write into the part—all these are familiar figures of long ago.

The story need not be told at length. The Squire of Barchester's daughter, Marian, is about to be married; and the mother has invited home for the function Marian's actor-son, the black sheep of the family whom Barchester respectability had renounced. She arrives; there is scandal in the great house and then greater scandal when the sudden appearance of the blackmailing money lender reveals the fact that Marian had not been in fact the home-bird her parents took her for. Marian's father's sudden loss of reputation to lose—to take the blame upon himself—and that kind heart consents—but the truth comes out in the end and the curtain falls upon a family whose long traditions and intense self-respect are shaken to the depths.

There was a general feeling in the theater that had "The Eleventh Commandment" been written about 1850, instead of in 1922—at a time when the actors and actresses were expected to do most of the author's work for him, it would have been accounted a good play, and it is so, in this single respect—that it shows a sense of the theater, and provides some opportunities for a very clever cast take full advantage of.

The players indeed seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves. Mr. Dawson Milward, the puritanical descendant of an untarnished line of crusader knights; Miss Grace Lane, insouciant beyond the worst of stage country chit-chat; Mr. Edmond Breon, money lender of Albany Street, in check trousers and light spats complete—all were fully equal to the occasion; and if the younger actresses, Miss Viola Tree, the seeming bad sister, and Miss Dorothy Piddock, the seeming good one, could not make their work altogether likable, they brought to it all that sound technique, charming frocks and pretty faces could. Deficiencies were mainly the author's fault.

Mr. Fleming at the close was called



Miss Doris Keane in "The Czarina"

Photograph by White Studio, N. Y.

and appeared, a rather shy young man, who, in a modest little speech of thanks, confessed to what was partly true—that he did not stand very high upon the evening's list of merit. But let him not be discouraged. He has an easy wit, and a sense of theatrical situation—both valuable gifts to a playwright. If he will only observe and try to depict humanity as it is to be seen in this world, today, rather than upon the stage of years ago; and if he will study the technique of some competent dramatist after and not before his day, he will yet write some time a really excellent play.

GEORGE ARLISS IN
BOSTON FOR A RUN

It was at the Plymouth Theater that George Arliss had in "Disraeli," his longest Boston run—13 weeks. So, appropriately, Mr. Arliss has returned to this theater for what is expected to be a long run of "The Green Goddess," a drama by William Archer, in which Mr. Arliss has been acting at the Booth Theater, New York, for the better part of two seasons. The cast includes Cyril Kelsley, Herbert Waring and Miss Lotus Robb. This play gives Mr. Arliss the rôle of a suave rajah of a remote district of India, his best part since Disraeli.

William Gillette is in the final week of his Boston engagement at the Hollis Street Theater in "The Dream Maker," an amusing and stirring melodrama which provides in a new guise the entertainment which many associate with another Gillette performance in a play of his own writing, "Sherlock Holmes." Next week Miss Billie Burke comes to the Hollis for a fortnight's engagement in "The Intimate Strangers," Booth Tarkington's new comedy, which in turn will be followed by the Irish players in "The White-Headed Boy."

The Copley Theater has found a new author to support its repertory policy—St. John Hankin, whose "The Cassilis Engagement" is now in its fifth week of performances by the Henry Jewett Players. "Mary Broome," a comedy by Alan Monkhouse, is to have its first Boston performance at the Copley Theater next week. At the St. James Theater the Boston Stock Company is devoting the week to "Just Suppose," by A. E. Thomas.

"Liliom" with Joseph Schildkraut and Eva Le Gallienne in the rôles they have been acting in New York, has opened an engagement at the Wilbur Theater. Fred Stone at the Colonial Theater in "Tip-Top," and the Griffith film, "Orphans of the Storm," at the Tremont Theater, are among the offerings that continue.

The latest production of the Boston Stage Society at the Peabody Playhouse consists of Lord Dunsany's "The Queen's Mania." Shaw's "Great Catherine," and Krasynsky's "Lima Bean."

Spendermann's "Magna" is to be revived shortly in New York by Emmanuel Reicher, who will take the part of Schwarz.

Miss Doris Keane has begun a New York engagement at the Empire Theater in "The Czarina," a romantic comedy which shows signs of providing the high-colored star rôle that she has been looking for to follow her war-time success, "Romance." "The Czarina" was a vogue in the European theaters nearly a decade ago, and has long awaited American production. The play may be described as a comedy of character, a dramatic portrait giving another modern interpretation of the same great Catherine of Russia that Bernard Shaw used as the central figure of one of his best-liked playlets. The authors of Miss Keane's play, Lengyel and Biro, have, while achieving a romantic atmosphere, held to a fastidious, travesty style of dialogue. Altogether Miss Keane, except perhaps in the more states aspects of the character, appears to have compassed all the demands of a trying though brilliant rôle.

HENRY BAYNTON IN
"HAMLET" AND "LEAR"

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Special).—Mr. Henry Baynton's work in Shakespearean repertory having earned him good opinions in the provinces, his appearance at a West End theater was looked forward to with considerable interest and some degree of hope. This, in part, was fulfilled; for this young actor, though still with much yet to learn, and something also to unlearn, has in him the makings of an excellent tragedian. His voice is full, rich, musical, and capable of a fair variety of inflections; he moves well and easily upon the stage; his person is graceful and pleasing; and his temperament expresses much of the ardor, the poetry, the native sympathy, and the love of noble thoughts, nobly voiced, that are priceless possessions to any man who would attempt the portrayal of Romeo, Hamlet or Lear.

Shylock, with which Mr. Baynton opened at the Savoy, was not too well spoken of by the critics generally. Hamlet, which followed, was much more successful, and gave great delight to the vast majority of those who heard it. It was certainly a pleasing performance, rather too theatrical in parts, and weak in the ironical passages, but charmingly sympathetic, and full of a tender beauty lit and fired, on occasion, by an outburst of impassioned idealism, from a heart outraged by the moral failings of those about him, and of his own irresolution.

Many Fine Moments
Thus, in the scene with Ophelia, this exquisite discord of the "sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh" bashed all the house to silence, and moved many present to tears. The climax of the play-scene, too, was excellently done. When, standing beside the vacated throne, this Hamlet declaimed the quatrain:

Why, let the strikers deer go weep,
The hart ungalled play,
For some must watch, while some must sleep;
So runs the world away.

Very moving, too, was the discovery, "O my prophetic soul, my uncle!" while the last request to Horatio, "to tell my story," was also most touchingly done.

Mr. Baynton's worst fault as an actor—a serious one, which he should hasten to amend—is a marked tendency to recite his lines. To a trained ear, his method of delivering speeches suggests at once that he knows the words by heart; consequently there is no effect of spontaneity, and the swift transitions from blank verse to prose, from the inward man to the outward, from the deeply serious to the scathingly ironical, lose half their contrast and their point. It seemed, sometimes, that the actor had allowed himself to be so shaken by the pity and pathos of the tragedy, as to have little spirit left for the ironical outbursts that come flashing across the introspective gloom of his thoughts. Such a failure, while showing commendable depth of feeling, is to commit the fault that Shakespeare himself, in writing his plays, so wonderfully avoided—that of being short-circuited by his own emotions.

Rhetoric and Colloquialism
Frequently we listened in vain for a quite natural descent from the rhetorical to the colloquial, in passages such as that which precedes the propounding of the oath of secrecy to Horatio and Marcellus: "Would heart of man once think it?" and "there's never a villain dwelling in all Denmark—but he's an arrant knave." We would not forget, however, that the character of Hamlet is open to much variety of interpretation.

The remainder of the cast gave fair though unequal performances, of which the most convincing was the Grave-Digger of Mr. Tom Reynolds, as ripe and crusted a piece of comedy acting of its kind as we have seen for many a day.

Mr. Baynton's Lear was another interesting effort, though much less successful than his Hamlet, as was to be expected, having regard to the relative difficulties of the parts. There has probably never yet been a perfect Lear, and the best rendering the present writer ever heard was done, not by a professional, but by an amateur of long experience. Mr. Baynton brought to his attempt many of those sympathetic qualities that lent so much charm to his Hamlet.

Unfortunately he struck a false note at the start, and quite marred his opening scene by putting into it more turbulent vehemence than kingly dignity; which dignity, once lost, he seemed never quite to recover, except only upon the very line "Aye every inch a king!" words that, royally spoken, came with full effect, as also, in a totally different vein, did that piteous appeal: "Not mad, sweet heaven, not mad!" The storm scene, however, was a degree beyond him, as it has proved to be beyond his greater predecessors in the rôle, and the nobly frantic apostrophe to the elements he wholly demeaned, by omitting four words of greatest importance.

THEATRICAL

—William Morris Announces—
AMERICAN TOUR

Sir Harry Lauder

DECATUR, ILL., Feb. 3.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Feb. 9.
DANVILLE, ILL., Feb. 10.
SOUTH BEND, ILL., Feb. 11.
KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 12.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Feb. 13-15.
BAYLOR CREEK, MICH., Feb. 16.
JACKSON, MICH., Feb. 17.

port, "Your high engendered battles." Mr. Baynton, as others have remarked, too often tapers thus with his words, but the text of both plays was mangled by the producers. As for Mr. Baynton's fellows, they also battled bravely with a task, for the most part beyond their powers. Frederick Victor, though but a poor speaker of Shakespearean lines, made a manly and courageous figure of Kent, and we liked the Goneril of Miss Gertrude Gilbert.

Speaking of these productions generally, we would suggest that more continuity of action could be got by running the scenes into one another, rather than by repeatedly dropping the curtain, to a musical accompaniment. In conclusion, we would thank Mr. Baynton sincerely for the pleasure that he gave us, and express a sincere hope that he will ultimately win for himself an assured position, as interpreter of Shakespeare on the London West End stage.

THEATRICAL NOTES

The theatrical world of Berlin is exhibiting considerable activity, and large houses are the rule everywhere. Apart from the work of leading German dramatists scheduled for early production, there is to be a season of French plays in connection with the centenary of Moliere, one of Ibsen, and one of Shaw. Reinhardt, who is again in Berlin, has just presented Strindberg's "Traumspliel" and Offenbach's "Orpheus aux Enfers." This latter production, which has the aid of a Russian ballet, is assembling an audience of nearly 3000 at each performance. The "Traumspliel" is on a different plane and shows Reinhardt as a technician rather than as a showman. His lightning effects, in particular, constitute a veritable triumph, and the grouping of the crowd reminds one of a tableau from the brush of an old master.

"Secondary Considerations," a four-act comedy by Marguerite Dale of Sydney, Australia, will be produced shortly by the Repertory Theater Society, under the management of Mr. Gegan McMahon. The "Secondary Considerations" are two sisters who are of little importance to their bustling and progressive brothers.

When Drury Lane, London (which is being completely rebuilt), reopens in March, Boccaccio's "Decameron" will be the initial performance there. The version selected for the purpose is founded upon one prepared by Robert McLaughlin of Cleveland, Ohio. The last time Boccaccio was seen in London was in 1822, when a comic opera based on some of the "Tales," with music by Suppe, enjoyed a fair run. In 1888 the same work was played at Wallack's Theater in New York. In the forthcoming Drury Lane attraction the music is to be entirely incidental to the drama.

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

TREMONT THEATRE
TWO DAILY
2 P. M.—7 P. M.
5 P. M.—7 P. M.
"Peace, oh Peace, with One Another"—Danton

D. W. GRIFFITH'S
ORPHANS OF THE STORM
with
LILLIAN GISH DOROTHY GISH
Ten Thousand Others

SHUBERT
PLYMOUTH
EVEN, 8:15 MAT, THURS, & SAT, 2:15
EVEN, 8:15 MAT, 5:00 to 8:30; Thurs.
Matinee, 5:00 to 8:30
WILBUR
EVEN, 8:15 MAT, 5:00 to 8:30; Thurs.
Matinee, 5:00 to 8:30

GEORGE ARLISS
IN
THE GREEN GODDESS
By WILLIAM ARCHER

WILBUR
EVEN, 8:15 MAT, 5:00 to 8:30; Thurs.
Matinee, 5:00 to 8:30
FRANK MOLNAR'S Comedy of Life

"LILIOM"
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
with EVA LE GALLIENNE
Nights & Sat. Mat., 5:00 to 8:30.
Wed. Matinee, 5:00 to 8:30

SHUBERT
MAJESTIC
EVEN, 8:15 MAT, 5:00 to 8:30; Thurs.
Matinee, 5:00 to 8:30

SHUBERT VAUDEVILLE
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
America's Foremost Light Opera Baritone
Eddie Dowling, Mabel Withee & Co.
"Bally, Irene & Mary," Libby & Sparrow,
Fred Allen, The Joe Garland, Tedra
Nowell, Armstrong & James, Alfie
ALWAYS A 25 SHOW FOR \$1
Daily Mat., 5:00 to 8:30; Sat., 5:00 to 8:30
(Except Sat. & Sun.)
2 Big Sunday Concerts at 3 & 5 P. M.

SAM T
EVEN, 8:15 MAT, 5:00 to 8:30; Thurs.
Matinee, 5:00 to 8:30
The World's Great Fun Show Repeats
Its Wonderful Success in Its
New Home

McINTYRE in RED
and HEATH in PEPPER
THE LAST WORD IN LAUGHS!
POP, MAT, TOMF 2:15

HOLLIS
NOW—A WIDE OPEN
Mats. 2:15, Dec. 8:15

WILLIAM GILLETTE
"THE DREAM MAKER"

G. Bernard Shaw to
the Theater GuildDramatist Tells Why He Won't
Change "Back to Methuselah"

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—After the Theater Guild of New York secured from Bernard Shaw the American rights to "Back to Methuselah," they asked him to make certain changes in the second part of the play, the part called "The Gospel of the Brothers Barnabas." In this section two of the leading characters may be taken as political caricatures of Asquith and Lloyd George, and the Guild, thinking the satire might not have point in America, asked Shaw to change this scene in some way more pointed to America. He refused to do so; in the following paragraph:

"The second play will not mean Asquith and Lloyd George to your public, and in so far it will not produce the effect it will produce here on the few people who have any sense of political personalities. But in 'Fanny's First Play' the American public knew nothing about Walkley, Gilbert Cannan and A. E. Vaughan (for that matter very few people outside a little ring in London were any better informed). Nevertheless, Trotter, Gunn and Vaughan went down just as well in America as here. I therefore believe that if Joyce Burgess and Lubin fall here they will fall everywhere; and if they succeed here, they will succeed just as well in America. However that may be, the thing must stay as it is now. The job did itself that way, and I cannot pull it to pieces and do it some other way."

In the same letter, Mr. Shaw adds, speaking of the opening division of the drama, the Adam and Eve episodes: "As to the first play, it produced such an astonishing effect when I read it to an audience consisting mostly of women that I never ventured on the experiment again. I gather that it missed fire with you. It may do so with your public, but I assure you it can explode with shattering consequences."

In this same letter Shaw says the play will have to be presented for three evenings and that no tickets. "You must sell the tickets in batches of five, all five tickets on one sheet with perforated card divisions. If people buy them that way they will not throw them away. They may be bothered by the first two plays, but their bewilderment will not take the form of throwing their tickets into the fire, especially if you charge enough for them."

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

CENTURY THEATRE 2ND ST. AND
EVEN, 8:30. MAT. 5:00. WED. 8:00
THE MESSIAH, SHUBERT
A BRILLIANT PERFORMER OF
The Chocolate Soldier
With DONALD BRIAN, TERRA KOTKA

AMBASSADOR 2ND ST. W. of Broadway
EVEN, 8:30. MAT. 5:00. WED. 8:00
"BLOSSOM TIME"

THE GREAT MUSICAL HIT
NORA BATES THEATRE, 44th St. W. of 5th Ave.
Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30
JUST MARRIED

WITH VIVIAN MARTIN & LYNE OVERMAN
NOW—TIMES SQUARE
EVEN, 8:30. MAT. 5:00. WED. 8:00
ALLAN POLLOCK
In "The Great Zerkow"

"A Bill of Divorcement"
with JARRET WICKER
LIBERTY HALL 2ND ST. W. of Broadway
EVEN, 8:30. MAT. 5:00. WED. 8:00
JOE BRIN GIRD

"GET TOGETHER"
AT THE HIPPODROME
EVEN, 8:30. MAT. 5:00. WED. 8:00
BEST SAT. 2:15

MUSIC BOX WEST 47TH STREET
EVEN, 8:15. MAT. 5:00. WED. 8:00
"Best musical show ever made in America."
—N. Y. Globe. IRVING BERLIN'S
"MUSIC BOX REVUE"

SAM H. HARRIS THEATRE W. 42 St.
EVEN, 8:30. MAT. 5:00. WED. 8:00
SIX CYLINDER LOVE
A New Comedy by Wm. Anthony McGuire
with ERNEST TRUAX

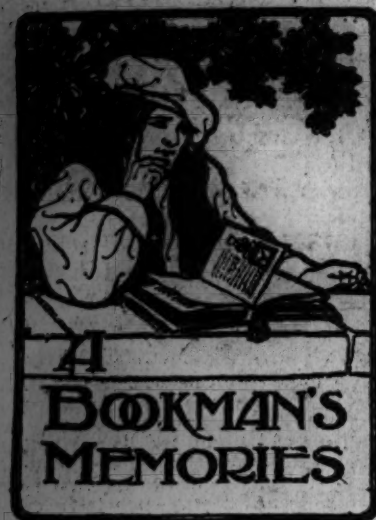
Globe Theatre 2nd St. W. of 5th Ave. 8:15
"A BULLY GOOD SHOW."—N. Y. Evening
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
"Good Morning Deanie"

WITH A CAST OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE
CORT West 48th St. W. of 5th Ave. 8:15
MATTIN, 5:00. WED. & SAT. 2:15
WALLACE and MARY
EDDINGER and NASH
in "CAPTAIN APPLEJACK"

CHICAGO
Geo. M. COHAN'S GRAND MAT.
M. Sam. H. Harris Presents & Sat.
A Romantic Comedy of Gay Days
Little Old New York
and
GENEVIEVE TOBIN
"MISS TOBIN HAS GREAT AND UNUSUAL
CHARM."—Post

CORT THEATRE WED. & SAT.
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
Francine LaRimore
in "Nice People"

THE HOME FORUM



Clive Bell

The observant reader will have noticed that in this department I do not deal always with the Eagles of Literature. Sometimes a bright bird, making no claim to be an eagle, flits down the column. These gray birds of passage, in prose or verse (I whisper it), occasionally interest me more than the Eagles about whom everybody has an opinion.

Others, I think, share my view, for when I was in America, in the weeks when a willful and rather winning article by Clive Bell appeared in the New Republic, more than once a studious person would say to me, "Who is Clive Bell? What else has he written?"

On one occasion when I was visiting a Long Island house, my neighbor, knowing that I had affinities with art, said to me, "This Clive Bell, he irritates me, he is so cock-sure, but I rather like his gaiety, and tongue-in-the-cheek, blushing air of pretending to be one of the Great Champs of Art. Is he serious? I looked him up in Who's Who. He has quite a good record—Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge; but he does not mention any particular, scholastic distinctions. I observe that he gives his career as 'That of a highly civilized loafer.' He writes well, that is, he writes brightly, and with lucidity. But what does he mean by 'significant form'? Again he is serious?"

I reflected, recalling what I knew about Clive Bell. Then I said, "You might as well ask me if Bernard Shaw is serious. Of course he is. Like Shaw he has considerable mental vitality, lesser of course; he is of the Shavian school. Most men when they take pen in hand become portentous and solemn. The Shavian school when they take pen in hand bound into high spirits. I should hardly

call Clive Bell a professional writer. He writes to please himself, not to make a living. I should describe him as an admirable dilettante. As to his phrase 'significant form' you had better read his book called 'Art'.

My interlocutor thanked me, and being a polite man at once joined in the general conversation, which was about the latest baseball game.

I first made the acquaintance of Clive Bell in the late autumn of 1910 when the first Post-Impressionist exhibition of pictures was held in London. Before this startling show opened it was my wont to saunter into the Grafton Galleries while the pictures were being hung, for I knew Roger Fry, the begetter of the exhibition, and the inventor of the term Post-Impressionism. There I met two of his henchmen, Desmond McCarthy and Clive Bell. They were a lively trio; they wore their art learning lightly. Of the three Clive Bell was the liveliest. Although he has made a special study of art he was in those days, as today, neither a pundit nor a pedant; he took art in the way it should be taken, as a joy, as an emotional and intellectual stimulus, something that entered vividly into life coloring, enhancing and beautifying it. But art did not mean to him the Picture of the Year, or any of the pictures that draw crowds at the Salon and the Royal Academy.

His chief admiration was then, and I suppose still is—Cézanne. He begins his essay on this Master thus: "That with the maturity of Cézanne a new movement came to birth will hardly be disputed by anyone who has managed to survive the 'nineties.'" Perhaps I can best suggest his taste in art by giving a list of the illustrations he chose to decorate his book called "Art." They are: "Weil fleure, 5th century," "Persian Dish, 11th century," "Early Peruvian Pot," a "Byzantine Mosaic," a Cézanne, a Picasso.

I found him a stimulating companion, quick and understanding, an intellect rather like an exotic and expensive garden; and in his attire he carried out the cheerful aspect of his thoughts. He reminded me of an undergraduate disinclined to grow up in externals. I wonder why he has not written a novel.

Our most recent meeting was at a gathering of the P. E. N. Club, an International Dining Society. We conversed with spirit, and when I said to him, "What have you been doing lately?" he answered with a sudden intonation of seriousness, for there are times when the most light-hearted men are very serious; he murmured "I have just published a volume of poems." "Indeed," said I. "How enterprising! How unusual!" Then to mollify him I said, "If you will give me your book of poems, I will give you my latest book on Art. But you won't like it," I added. "And you may not like my poems," he countered brightly. "That's how it all began—this article I mean."

As I have already said, Clive Bell is not a professional writer. Four books only stand to his name, "Art" 1914, "Peace At Once" 1915, "Pot Boilers" 1918, "Poems" 1921. "Peace At Once" I have not read, and I cannot imagine its purpose.

His best work is his first, "Art." In it he has tried to develop "a complete theory of visual art." And since I have introduced his pet phrase "significant form" it is only fair that I should state in his own words what he means by it.

"What quality is common to St. Sophia and the windows of Chartres, Mexican sculpture, a Persian bowl, Chinese carpets, Giotto's frescoes at Padua, and the masterpieces of Poussin, Piero della Francesca, and Cézanne? Only one answer seems possible—significant form. In each, lines and colors combined in a particular way, certain forms and relations of forms, stir our aesthetic emotions. These relations and combinations of lines and colors, these aesthetically moving forms, I call 'Significant Form'; and 'Significant Form' is the one quality common to all works of visual art."

Our author you perceive is neither timid nor modest. Gayly he pursues his narrow but very clearly seen way. He never fumbles; he speaks straight as when he says of Cézanne, "He is the Christopher Columbus of a new continent of form."

This book was received with acclamation by the literary critics. It was called illuminating, brilliant, provocative, suggestive, willful, entertaining, and I have no doubt that it was read at Cambridge, and by the half dozen Intellectuals and Sensitives who foregather in most cities. Mr. Clive Bell must have been immensely pleased by this remark made by the critic of the staid Manchester Guardian. "His method of bounding us into liking what he likes, and hating what he hates, is likely to infuriate quite as many readers as it takes by storm."

"Potboilers" (to "those who know" the title is witty) is not as good as "Art," for the simple reason that most of the essays, mainly about books, were written for the Athenaeum (now no more) and to write for the Athenaeum in Norman MacColl's time, was not to write what you felt, but to write in the mature, crystallized tradition of the Athenaeum. The Foreword is amusing, real Clive Bell, audacious yet sensible, and his left-handed compliment to Mr. Arnold Bennett for his "Books and Reasons" is entertaining.

Then the "Poems." If books were judged by bulk he would have had much the best of the bargain in our exchange of volumes, for "Poems" extends only to 39 pages; but it is an exceedingly pretty little book, just the kind of book that the author would

delight to present to the lady who inspired the following passage:

You are the last word of a thousand years. Fine fleur of Europe's slow civility. All subtlest products of her ceaseless toil.

The middle ages' mystic gaiety. The gorgeous hubris of Italian dawn. The slow maturing vintage of its spoils. What Titian dreamed of, what Velasquez guessed. Rameau played, with Versailles half expressed. You are the heir to; and to you have gone Voltaire's thin smiles and Prevost's pretty tears.

And there are many other pretty fancies, neatly turned, in this dainty book, the beginning of the poem on "March" for example:

If I could catch all the stars in a net And make them tell me their Christian names. Or share the dream of a violet, Or persuade the squirrels to teach me their games.

As a poet I do not say that Mr. Clive Bell will go swinging down posterity arm in arm with Browning and Tennyson, declaiming great verse to an insensitive world; but he has a neat turn for verse, and an accomplished way of writing prose. His "Art" is a good book, a thoughtful, reasoned book, in parts a merry book, and I think it quite likely that it will have a longer life than my books on art. The public is so fickle.

Q. R.

A Banquet in the Sahara

I had scarcely woken up and blinked at the unfamiliar sight of a red and blue carpet when Sayed Mohammed el Jeddawi . . . appeared with an offering of a bowl of sour curried milk and a palm-leaf platter of marvellous stoneless dates, huge, soft, clean golden things which melted in one's mouth—such as Europe has never known! We were warned that at 9 A. M. there would be a banquet for the whole party in the house of Sayed Saleh, so we arrayed ourselves in our cleanest garments.

Slaves came to show us the way and we followed these cheery black personages through a winding sandy path between high walls, across a wide space before the massed buildings of the zawds with the high, square block of Sayed Ahmed Sherif's house. I began to see that there were few houses in Taj, but all of them were large intricate buildings with a maze of courts and passages. As a matter of fact, in the holy place, beside the clustered houses of the Sayeds, which occupy about a third of the town, and the many dependencies of the zawd, only the important skhwan live. Therefore, one saw but two classes of people among its dark walls. Many slaves in strips of bright color or imposing and generally portly figures in immaculate white turbans and silk jerds over straight tobbs or jelabias in all imaginable colors. I noticed one delightful and massive old man in a garment the color of blood oranges with what looked like a white shawl bordered with vermillion round his shoulders, but it was difficult to see clearly through the one tiny little chink I allowed myself in my thick white drapery.

Sayed Saleh's house was like the maze at Hampton Court. However often I went in, I do not think I should ever be able to find my way out again. A resplendent person with a dark green cloak, much braided in gold, flung over his khaki uniform met us in the second court, where we left our soldiers to be royally fêted in one of the rooms leading off it. After that I counted three more courts and five passages before Mohammed and Yusuf were spirited away to their separate banquet. Still our guide went on past various pairs of yellow shoes discarded at several entrances. At last, after two more yards and several passages, we entered the central court, with broad, matted and carpeted verandahs running along two sides.

Hastily removing our shoes, we went to meet our stately host, who beamed his welcome and waved us across the wide space between the arches into a long high room whose walls seemed to be entirely hung with clocks; barometers, thermometers and other such objects. I cannot tell how many instruments there were, but I counted fifteen clocks, most of them going. At either end was a row of the huge painted, carved chests that the great folk carry on their long caravan journeys. A large piano, a horn, a "Pagliacci" and Carmen. Thick dark carpets were piled on the matted floor, with rows of stiff cushions round the walls, but the thing that interested me most, after the meagre rations of our journey, was the fringed scarlet cloth in the centre of which rested a round brass tray laden with food and flanked with all sorts of bowls and bottles.

Our host wished us good appetite. "Bilshafa! Bilshafa!" "With pleasure and health!" He then vanished and a slave lifted an exquisite silver and brass ewer to pour water over our hands into its companion bowl with a fretted cover. . . . Then we sank cross legged beside the tray, wide-eyed with wonder at the array before us. Arab hospitality is prodigious. Everyone gives of his best, but only a very great man could provide the Arabian Nights' Feast which was offered us.

"The Secret of the Sahara: Kufara," by Mrs. Rosita Forbes.

The Fifty Faggots

There they stand, on their ends, the fifty faggots That once were underwood of hazel and ash In Jenny Pink's Cope. Now, by the hedge Close packed, they make a thicket fancy alone Can creep through with the mouse and the wren. Next Spring: A blackbird or a robin will nest there, Accustomed to them, thinking they will remain. Whatever is for ever to a bird: —Edward Thomas.



Decorative panel by Robert W. Chanler

In Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's "Overseas" Exhibition

Chanler's Art

The man is a giant. He is expressed in his art by great sweeps of life which suggest some impatience and a great deal of energy without being tainted by the stigma of the exotic nervousness, by tremendous swabs of luxurious color, by a kind of dynamic force which resembles intuition before it does intellect. His works parade a tumultuous regiment of strange forms: animals, fish, birds, butterflies, rushing galleons, jungles overloaded with vegetation, all the luxurious props of the Arabian Nights and nothing familiar.

The man is over six feet tall, and, as we so seldom can say of six-footers, built in proportion. By this it is not meant that he is built merely structurally in proportion. He has a proportionate voice and gesture and appetite. More than any New Yorker, perhaps, he lives in a world peopled by pygmies. It is not his fault that they sometimes think him fantastic. It was not the Lilliputians' fault that they sometimes mistook Gulliver's whippers for the rumble of a heavenly thunder. . . . He is the furious, bull in those china closets which we call drawing rooms.

He has walked the world in seven-league boots and found it filled with many things which became rather over-readily familiar and with a few curious things. He happens to be like a great many romanticists—a great child. He has gone naturally, so naturally that it would seem inevitable, to the curious things: to long-necked giraffes, to hook-billed birds, to impish and sometimes frightful monkeys, to the luxurious forests full of mystery, of singular lines, colors, sounds, to blue seas peopled with dazzling tropical fish and decorated by amazing floral growths. . . .

He is a symbolist and a decorator. But he is never so wrong as when he says, "I see things flat." There is depth in most of his canvases, panels, screens, the depth of the realist. At the Albright Gallery in Buffalo, where a quite comprehensive collection of his screens was shown, it was said that they were sensuous (flat indeed). In Buffalo that was stated as an objection to them. It could not have been in the Venice of Titian, the Flanders of Rubens, the France of Renoir.

To Chanlerize a jungle is to civilize it—he talks no more of crawling insects than does Conrad—for it is to talk in terms of a man who loves life and owns a great respect for art; the art of the past and of the present when it is colored by anything but the commonplace. He is enchanted by mystery. He will admit Rembrandt and Greco; Ingres only intellectually. He will find much to admire, as a mental reaction, in classicism and Puritanism—but they are restricted, light, and with neither of these works could he ever be labeled.—Guy Pène Du Bois, in "Arts and Decoration."

W'en Hits Wa'm in Febwary

"Sunshine on de medders,
Greenness on de way;
Dat's de blessed reason
I sing all de day."
Look hyeah! What you axin'?

What meks me so merry?
'Spect to see me sightin'!

W'en hits wa'm in Febwary?

'Long de stake an' rider
Seen a robin set
W'y, hit 'mence a-thawin'!

Groun' is monst'ous wet.
Den you stan' dah wond'rin',
Lookin' sk'eert an' stary;

I's a right to caper
W'en hits wa'm in Febwary. . . .

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

For Originality

Whatever has once been in a book may be put into a book again; but an original character, taken at first hand from the sheepwalks and from Nature, must be seen in order to be known. A man, to be able to describe—indeed, to be able to know various people in life, must be at sight able to comprehend their essential features, to know how they shade one into another, to see how they diversify the common uniformity of civilized life. Nor does this involve simply intellectual or even imaginative requisites, still less will it be facilitated by exquisite senses or subtle fancy. . . . If you will describe the people, nay, if you will write for the people, you must be one of the people. You must have led their life, and must wish to lead their life. However strongly in any poet may be the higher qualities of abstract thought or conceiving fancy, unless he can actually sympathize with those around him, he can never describe those around him. Any attempt to produce a likeness of what is not really liked by the person who is describing it, will end in the creation of what may be correct, but is not living—of what may be artistic, but is likewise artificial.—Literary Studies by Walter Bagehot.

It was eight o'clock, a cool drizzling night. Chestnut Street was gray with a dull, pearly, opaque twilight. In the little portico east of Independence Hall the gas lamp under the ceiling cast a soft pink glow on the brick columns. Independence Square was a sea of tremulous, dripping boughs. The quaint heptahedral lamps threw splashed shimmers of topaz colour across the laky pavement. "Golden lamps in a green night," as Marvell says, twinkled through the stir and moisture of the evening.—Christopher Morley.

True Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOTHING can minimize the value of right thought. That statement sounds so trite that it hardly seems worth repeating, for the universal belief is that right thinking is a very common thing and that everybody knows how to think and how to think correctly. To be sure, it is easy to think correctly when one knows how, but human society as now constituted proves every hour that it does not always know how—that often it is not thinking, but blindly believing, nor does society as a rule always care to apply itself to real thinking. The work of Moses, the messages of the prophets, and especially the life and work of Christ Jesus, all prove that the salvation of mankind is to be accomplished through right thinking or through the understanding and demonstration of the Mind of Christ. It is therefore the perfectly natural office of the Bible to incite to right thinking. This it has done and is doing by constantly turning thought away from matter or the things of this world to Spirit, to God, good.

It is plain, therefore, that the admonition to think does not refer to the contemplation of things material, nor even to the so-called intellectualism of mortals; but it does refer to some thing as far removed from mere sense evidence as light is removed from darkness, or order from chaos. If belief in the reality of the evidence before the physical senses had constituted the correct basis for thought, the Bible need never have impressed mankind. The very fact that the Bible makes a deeper impression upon humanity today than ever before is proof that we all feel the need of more correct thinking and a firmer foundation for our understanding to rest upon. We all are, as it were, upon a mental journey out of the wilderness of the vagaries of mortal beliefs toward the apprehension of the things of God.

The question, then, may be asked at this point: What constitutes true thinking? Broadly speaking, it is the reflection of God, divine Mind. Right thinking, therefore, in so far as humanity is concerned, is to distinguish between good and evil and to choose the good. In whatever way this mental process may seem to be modified, when we stop and analyze our thinking we shall always be brought back to make the choice between good and evil, between the real and the unreal, between the spiritual and the material. Here, then, Christian Science steps in

and proves itself by teaching the way of actual demonstration to be a sovereign panacea in the healing or correcting of erroneous thought or belief. "Understanding," says Mrs. Eddy on page 505 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal," while on page 481 of the same volume she says impressively, "How important, then, to choose good as the reality!"

Now the best exemplar of this right choosing or right thinking was Christ Jesus. He was in every way the master of his thinking. It was a marked characteristic of his, as Isaiah prophesied of him, "to refuse the evil, and choose the good." It was because of this right thinking, which always aligned Jesus on the side of Spirit, God, that he was enabled to annihilate sin, disease, and death.

True thinking, as we thus see, is a recognition of the law of God, the infinite power, and its application; and just because it is a true recognition of Principle, or Truth, correct thinking is a scientific process. This scientific process invariably lifts one above the evidence before the material senses. Herein Christian Science agrees in effect with the law of numbers, in which the evidence before the senses is never adjudged final unless it agrees with that law. As the law of numbers is supreme in the domain of mathematics, so Principle is supreme, is All-in-all, in the domain of all true thinking or understanding.

It is easy to see, therefore, that the right or righteous thought which involves spiritual understanding, must be a mighty power for good. The world stands aghast at what seems to be the tremendous force of evil beliefs, yet if that which obtains in belief seems so powerful, how infinitely greater must be the power of good thoughts armed with Truth and Love. Nevertheless, let no one forget that evil beliefs, unless overcome and destroyed by Truth, are retroactive. Of these Jeremiah says: "I will bring evil upon this people, even the fruit of their thoughts." Right thinking, then, sees the law of God as the only law and refuses to recognize any other as real. It refuses evil, error, at every turn and chooses God, good. As Mrs. Eddy tells us in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210), "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort."

People who are nobly happy constitute the power, the beauty, and the foundation of the state.—Jean Pinot.

Something of An Actor

The decline of the drama is a thing on which I feel deeply and bitterly; for I am, or I have been, something of an actor myself. I have only been in amateur work, I admit, but still I have played some mighty interesting parts. I have acted in Shakespeare as a citizen, I have been a fairy in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and I was once one end (choice of ends) of a camel in a pantomime. I have had other parts, too, such as "A Voice Speaks From Within," or "A Noise Is Heard Without," or a "Bell Rings From Behind," and a lot of things like that. I played as a Noise for seven nights, before crowded houses where people were being turned away from the door; and I have been a Groan and a Sigh and a Tumult, and once I was a "Vision Passes Before the Sleeper."

So when I talk of acting and of the spirit of the Drama, I speak of what I know.

Naturally, too, I was brought into contact, very often into quite intimate personal contact, with some of the greatest actors of the day. I don't say it in any way of boasting, but merely because to those of us who love the stage all dramatic souvenirs are interesting. I remember, for example, that when Wilson Barrett played "The Bat" and had to wear the queer suit with the scales, it was I who put the glue on him.

And I recall a conversation with Sir Henry Irving one night when he said to me, "Fetch me a glass of water, will you?" and I said, "Sir Henry, it is not only a pleasure to get it but it is to me, as a humble devotee of the art that you have ennobled, a high privilege. I will go further—" "Do," he said. Henry was like that, quick, sympathetic, what we call in French "vibrant."

So naturally I am a keen friend and student of the Drama; and I hate to think of it all going to pieces.—Stephen Leacock, in "The Decline of the Drama."

A Figure of Speech

Though I sometimes lay down the law myself on public questions, I don't very much care to hear other people do it. The heavy talker, however, who was now holding forth about finance, showed such a grasp of his subject, and made such mincemeat of a rash opponent, that I thought it best, for the moment, to say nothing.

"So what you allege," he triumphed in his overbearing manner, "is perfectly irrelevant. My withers are unwrung. It does not affect my position in the least."

And then I lightly flung my Goliath pebble. "Withers?" I ingeniously asked, "what are the withers, anyhow?"

He turned on me a glance of anger and contempt. "Withers—why the withers—it's only—only a figure of speech," he stammered.

"Oh!" I said, with a look at the company full of suggestion, "a figure of speech—I see."—Logan Pearsall Smith, in "More Trivia."

Simplicity is a great object in a great book; it is not wanted in a short one.—Sydney Smith.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.00. Single copies 5 cents.
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ARNOT, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class status at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918. Printed in U.S.A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on file in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Farmers' Policy in Canada

IN THE speech which he recently delivered at the annual meeting of the United Farmers of Manitoba, in Winnipeg, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the National Progressive or Farmers Party, undoubtedly did much to clear the political air. Ever since the general election, last December, there has been much speculation in political circles as to the course which would be taken by the Farmers, forming as they do the official opposition in the new federal House of Commons. The question is an important one, for, although Mr. Mackenzie King has a clear majority over all possible combinations against him, still the attitude of the farmers, with their solid vote of 65, is of very considerable moment, as far as the comfort of the government is concerned.

Mr. Mackenzie King has, of course, been eager, from the first, to bring about some understanding between the "two forces of progress," as he styled his own party and the Progressives. He made every effort to bring about such an understanding before the election, and again after the result which placed him in such a strong position was made known. That these efforts had not been entirely unsuccessful was evidenced in the statement which Mr. King gave out at the time his new Cabinet was completed. In this statement he declared that, while it was felt by those with whom he had conferred that existing conditions would not permit the representation of their parties in his Cabinet, he had reason to believe that the attitude assumed by himself, in this particular, was "duly appreciated, and met in like spirit." Mr. Crerar's pronouncement in Winnipeg the other day showed clearly that Mr. King's expectation had been fully justified. The resolutions adopted by the meeting revealed the Progressives as strongly in favor of giving their support to the government, wherever such support could be given consistently with maintaining Progressive ideals.

On its inception, now something over two years ago, the Progressive Party took a stand strongly deprecating simple political partisanship, and claiming to make a wider appeal than did the old parties. The Farmers were convinced that Parliament should work for the general good without any organized opposition, and expressed themselves ready to welcome as coworkers all members of other parties who were sufficiently in sympathy with the aims and ideals of the Progressives to render such cooperation possible.

It was particularly welcome, therefore, to find in the statement of Mr. Crerar a reaffirmation of this profession. There were many people who saw in the Progressive Party, when it was first formed, an effort to perpetuate that ideal of cooperation which Sir Robert Borden had so wonderfully realized during the war. The Progressives, however, were not always faithful to their original purpose, and the refusal of the party to cooperate in any way with the Liberals before the election seemed to indicate a reversion to the attitude of the rigid partisan. Mr. Crerar, however, made it clear that such was not the case. He warned his hearers at Winnipeg against the dangers of partisanship, insisted that a too narrow party spirit had blotted the political life of Canada, and maintained that the Progressives had a great and noble mission to fulfill in elevating and stimulating public opinion to higher ideals.

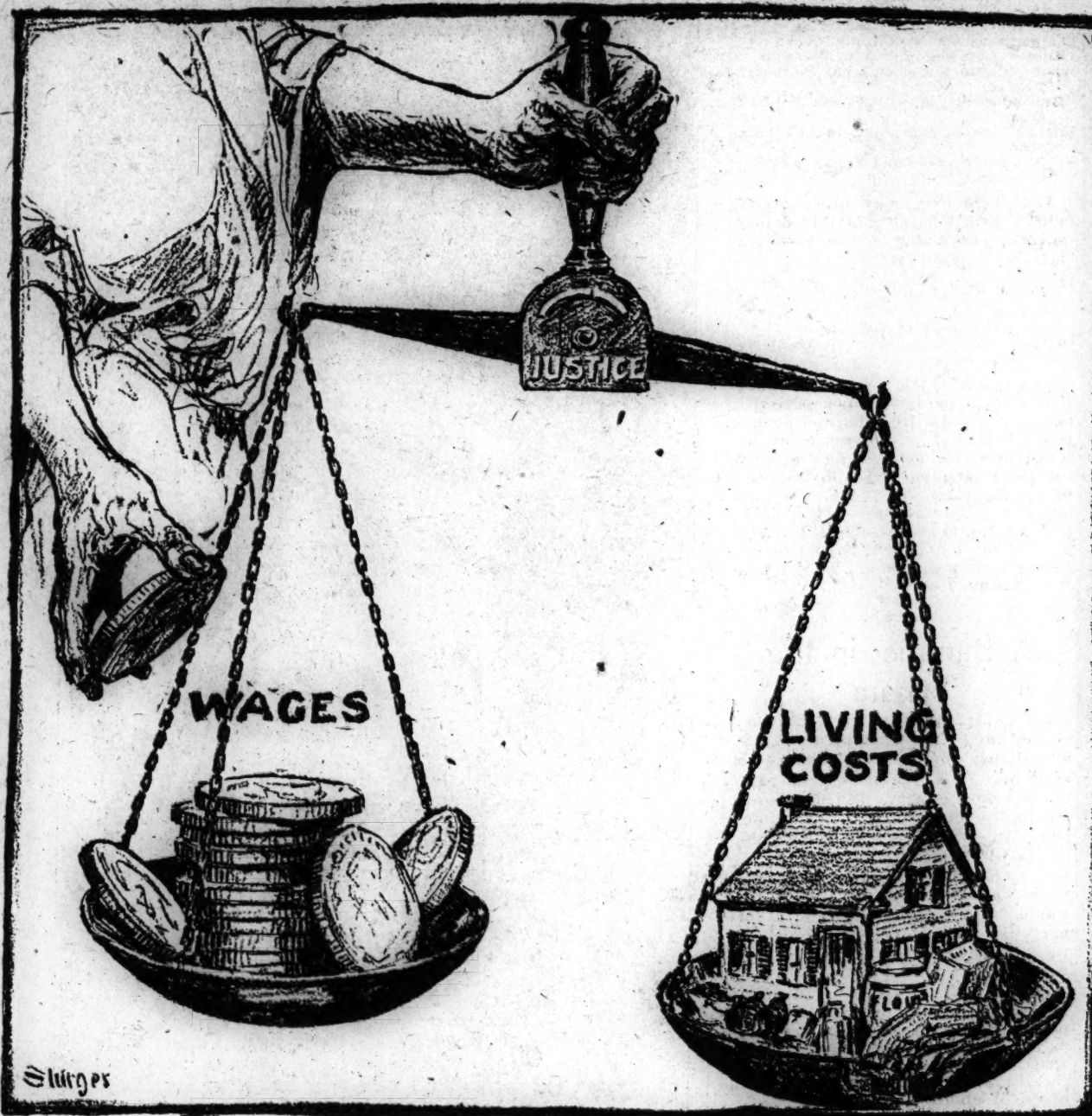
Mr. Fordney's Tax on Reading

THE provisions of the pending Fordney Tariff Act seem to be defended as a whole only by their author and not very enthusiastically or cogently by him. But no tariff bill was ever enacted without bitter antagonism. Indeed, no tariff bill in recent years, involving a general revision of the tariff, has been enacted without immediately throwing the party responsible for it out of power as a result of public condemnation.

One feature of the new bill which has aroused antagonism in quarters possibly not politically powerful, but which nevertheless deserves a hearing, is that clause which establishes a tariff on imported books. Whence proceeds the influence which led to the incorporation of this clause in the bill is not very clear. Presumably it comes from the manufacturers of books, that is to say from printers and bookbinders. Without desiring to assume a knowledge of their business superior to that they themselves possess, it is fair to say that if they should be successful in materially impeding, by means of a high tariff, the importation of foreign books, they will unquestionably cut down the proportions of their own business.

For the book-buying practice has one quality in common with less commendable habits—it grows by the gratification of the instinct. The book-buyer's craving for more books is not allayed by possession, but rather enhanced. The American who buys English editions or English bindings is not thereby taken out of the American market, but rather his zest for the products of the home presses is increased.

Indeed this clause of the Fordney bill seems to be an attempt to protect American manufacturers against a competition that does not exist. The law of international copyright makes competition between different editions of the same book impossible. If the American author is to be considered in the problem, no tariff can protect him from the competition of foreign writers, and he, through his most considerable organization, the Author's League, has renounced any effort to attain that end. There seems to be more plausibility in the plea of the bookbinders that the rates paid practitioners of their trade abroad make it impossible for them to compete in this market with imported handsomely bound books. Experts, however, have produced testimony to show that the difference between the cost of American and European fine binding has been reduced to an exceedingly narrow margin by the establishment of war-time



Justice requires that when you take away from the one side, the other should automatically lower

prices. But more than this, the average American book buyer has until very recently been indifferent to fine bindings. The normal binding of a trade edition in this country is permanent, and satisfactory to the average purchaser. The people who seek fine bindings for their shelves have usually been educated in this taste by the work of foreign bindings, and if the foreign product is to be shut off, this class of book lovers will not rapidly increase.

The protests against Mr. Fordney's proposed tax on intelligence and education proceed more from a multitude of individuals than from many organizations compelling political respect. At the same time they represent a very widespread sentiment, to which the makers of the new tariff law would do well to defer.

When the Experts Disagree

DESPITE the apparent determination of the people of the United States, evinced in recent quadrennial and biennial elections, to disregard the diagnoses of political party specialists who claim the privilege of defining campaign issues and prescribing the proper remedies to be applied as a corrective of economic disorders, the indications are that the services of members of the old-line parties are still available, gratis. A recent Washington dispatch gives in detail the plan of the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, Mr. Rouse of Kentucky, for the administration of first aid to a nation which he finds to be in serious economic distress. He announces, possibly as the chief cause of this disorder, the fact that there are twenty-three states of the Union without Democratic representation in Congress. Logically, as he sees it, the remedy is to elect Democratic representatives and senators from these and all other states at the coming election in November.

Now the method by which this end is to be attained is simple, but by no means novel. Mr. Rouse shows how he and his colleagues on the committee of which he is chairman propose to bring about the choice of a majority of their partisans in the House and to reverse the political control of the Senate. For reasons which he does not make quite clear, he says his party has decided to make the domestic policy of the present Administration, and not its foreign policy, the issue in the coming campaign. Obviously, with the record of the Armament Conference just completed, it might be an unprofitable venture, at the moment, to attack, before the people, what they are more than glad to accept as a tremendously progressive step in international diplomacy. So the domestic record of the Administration, as it is made up by enactments of a Republican Congress, is to be made the issue, to the exclusion of the record on foreign policies. The arraignment is couched much in the language of similar charges and cross-charges made by political parties out of power since the days antedating the first Cleveland Administration. Mr. Rouse claims to have discovered that general discontent is being registered throughout the country, and that, as to the farmers in particular, they have not benefited in any degree from the relief measures which have been passed at their request and in their behalf. Business conditions, he intimates, could not be worse.

That is the estimate, no doubt honestly made, by an expert speaking for the political party anxious to be called in to apply a remedy. Contrasted with it is a statement, appearing simultaneously, made without apparent partisan or political bias, by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Howard

does not confess a desire to apply partisan methods to the conditions he says exist. He claims to speak only as an economic expert. He takes a more hopeful view than that reflected by Mr. Rouse, possibly because he is in more intimate touch with those for whom Mr. Rouse expresses commendable solicitude. Mr. Howard does not seek to trace what he sees as an improvement in the condition of the farmers, and in business conditions generally, to political action or to the operation of political policies. He seems to have lost sight entirely of the fact that twenty-three states are without Democratic representation in Congress. He finds this concrete fact: The price of commodities the farmer has to buy has gone down a little, and the price of the commodities the farmer has to sell has gone up a little.

Supplementing the more encouraging statement is one by Julius H. Barnes, former president of the United States Grain Corporation of the Food Administration, who finds there has been a recent advance of 25 per cent in the price the farmer receives for his wheat, a 30 per cent advance in oats, a 35 per cent advance in hogs, a practical doubling of the price of sheep, and an actual doubling of the price of cotton. He finds also that the prices of all the commodities the farmer has to sell are on the upgrade, while all the things he has to buy, including labor and farm implements, are cheaper, to say nothing of easier farm credits.

Possibly it is too early to outline political campaign issues. Certainly it is too early unless the experts can agree. No gloomy forecast should be accepted if such an influence can hinder what is hoped to be a stabilizing and an equalizing of economic conditions in all lines of trade and industry. The people care little for partisan politics at such a time as this, and they have no need to be told that partisanship can offer the only solvent to economic disorders which trace their origin to disturbed world conditions. If by legislation alone the world could have realized a condition of economic prosperity, the remedy would have been applied long ago.

Going Back to the New

WE TAKE the thing that has been done, give it the stamp of our individuality or of the age in which we live, attach our signature to it, and behold, we have an original. In styles the master always dons the coat his valet has just discarded.

There is a development in the theater that is slipping quietly upon us, but which we will all know about in a very few years. It is founded on old lines, but this age will give it its stamp of originality, and as a page in the history of the theater it will prove most interesting.

The system that for twenty-five years we have known as the commercial system in the theater cannot, in the very nature of things, survive. No art can thrive on factory plans, for the very simple and perhaps delightful reason that creative art dies in the presence of the commercial conditions demanded of it. Merely to state that under the commercial system the actor playing one part for two or three years (the greater his success, the greater his failure) is debarré from artistic growth through lack of opportunity to develop the creative quality, is to state one of the many reasons why the present system is doomed.

The return to a modernized form of the "repertory or stock system" is inevitable, if the spoken drama is not to go out of existence entirely. Such a situation—the spoken drama going out of existence—is not likely

to arise in the near future, however, due to several influences. Among these are the amateur organizations, the community theaters, the little theater movements, the theater guilds that extend from Maine to California, and the stock companies themselves.

The amateur is receiving a certain amount of training that is augmented by the community and little-theater movements—fostering in him a community feeling for the theater somewhat like the attitude of the Greeks toward the theater. The little-theater movements across the country have kept alive the creative-art quality during the past few years, and have "discovered" for the larger theaters, among other things, the new playwrights, stage decorators, and new plans for stage lighting. The guilds are taking the next step.

In all ages the theater has, after periods of wandering, gone back into the hands of its art creators. The unhampered purity of the ideal of the Greek drama and its remoteness from any commercial aspect is perhaps responsible for its living quality in our present century.

Beginning in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries, the different guilds, such as the Wheelwrights Guild, the Shearers Guild and the Masons Guild in England, declared an independence, and took over the production of plays. From reports, they must have been elaborate and beautiful, and the specimens we have of their drama are fine. They at least inspired the development of the Golden Elizabethan Era with its Shakespeare and its Ben Jonson. Our guilds in America are beginning to come into existence. The Theater Guild of New York has the greatest success so far; but others are beginning to appear in the horizon. The guilds will in turn influence artistically the repertory theater, when it comes, and as the repertory theater is the ideal theater, it is sure to come in America.

Neither London nor New York has been successful so far in maintaining such a theater since the days of the Augustin Daly Company at Daly's Theater, and Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theater Stock Company—the mere mention of the names of whose companies brings a thrill of joyous remembrance to those who experienced the joy of witnessing plays there.

So far, the stock or repertory theaters across the country—with the exception of the Henry Jewett Repertory Company in Boston—have not fared as well artistically as the little theaters or the guilds; but the good influence is working and many fine permanent local companies across the country will be the result. They may or may not be cooperative—they may be called little theaters or guilds—What's in a name? But they will be repertory art theaters, with their destinies guided by artists, and such theaters will be the salvation of the theater in America.

Editorial Notes

IT WOULD perhaps be wise for Nobel Prize winners of certain countries to cash in their awards and their hold the sums for the days of better exchange. There is the case of Walter Nernst of Berlin, for instance. In accordance with the will of Alfred Nobel the prize money must be paid in Swedish kroner. Consequently when Herr Nernst cashed in his kroner, which in normal times would have amounted to 150,000 marks, he received 5,830,446 marks! Anatole France received 378,111 francs. In Scandinavia the effects were disturbing. The Peace Prize, for instance, was divided between Branting of Sweden, who received 60,786 Swedish kroner, and Lange of Norway, who received 100,473 Norwegian kroner. The Nobel Committee, it is rumored, is somewhat worried over these absurd deflations and inflations of the prizes.

THE Provincial Government of Quebec has the honor of being the first ruling body on this side of the Atlantic Ocean to take active measures for the encouragement of letters. A recent bill has been passed providing three annual prizes, the largest of which is \$2500 for young writers. A jury of nine is to pass on the literary efforts. It is to be hoped that this legislation will not outline a prize competition to which writers are to submit efforts limited by a dozen rules. Rather should the Province of Quebec make these awards to books published, not for the prize, but because the books were worth publishing. There is nothing more discouraging than a large group of young writers working their heads off for a stated sum of money. The Canadian Government is taking a great step, however, for it is assuredly time that literature should be an important question in legislative halls in America.

PERHAPS the Long Island hermit, who never wore anything except the utmost in rags, derived much satisfaction from the fact that 25 excellent suits of clothing constantly hung in an ordered line in his hut. There, indeed, was a sufficiency of outer garments for the earthly wants of any moderate man, but some would question the gentleman's entirely passive mode of use. It may be, of course, that one of truly artistic temperament would rather look upon the clothes of his dominion than wear them, but it is more likely that a man with such sentiments is only a miser on a cheap scale. Furthermore, economists and also tailors might have something to say on this subject.

SIR THOMAS MORE'S Utopia seems at last to have been discovered in Matthews, N. C. With so peaceful a population that it has no need for either policeman or town marshal—also incidentally with no municipal payroll and presumably no great civic problems to solve—it is no wonder that the Mayor of some years ago moved from the town to his farm a couple of miles away. The wonder is that the town ever had ambition enough to elect a mayor at all!

MR. BRIAND of France is reported to have uttered verbal deprecation of golf as a pastime after a recent initiation into its chief regulations by Mr. Lloyd George. Perhaps, indeed, the game is silly to Mr. Briand, but that gentleman should have remembered to qualify the view as a merely personal one; everything is silly from the viewpoint of some one or other, and majority opinion in the matter of a game, at least, ought to point where the limitation lies.